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U.S. STRATEGIC BUILDUP 'NULLIFIES' REDUCTIONS

LD271229 Moscow World Service in English 2300 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] At the Geneva talks with the Soviet Union on limiting and reducing strategic arms, the United States is trying to prevent reductions in strategic systems in which it has a superiority. One instance of this is its refusal to count strategic bombers in the total strategic balance. Vladimir Kazanskiy elaborates:

At present, the United States has several times more strategic bombers than the Soviet Union, and there all the signs that is is going boost its strategic forces and improve their quality. There is a radical modernization underway of the strategic bomber fleet. A new plane, the B-1B, is being adopted, and another of the stealth type is being developed at a fast pace. The bombers are to be armed with long-range cruise missiles. American press reports say there will be at least 20 missiles fitted on each bomber. Therefore, by the time the United States has carried out the program, its strategic forces will be expanded by another 8,000 nuclear missiles. The new cruise missiles would by far outstrip the so-called radical reductions that President Reagan has proposed in an effort to put himself forward as a champion of nuclear disarmament. He proposes a ceiling of 5,000 nuclear warheads on all other components of the strategic forces of the United States and the Soviet Union, except aviation.

But what the United States is undertaking in the field of aviation not only nullifies the proposed missile warhead reductions, but would give America considerable superiority. The ceiling of 5,000 nuclear warheads on American missiles plus 8,000 nuclear cruise missiles on American bombers, this is the disarmament formula suggested by Washington.

It is not only figures though that matter. Bombers carrying nuclear cruise missiles are a kind of strategic arm of especially destablizing effect because many of the American heavy bombers are constantly on patrol duty in the air in the immediate proximity of the borders of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. In the latest Pentagon exercises -- code-named Global Shield '83 -- held to practice (?action) in delivering a first nuclear strike, several hundred American strategic bombers were in flight at the same time. It is easy to imagine what formidable threat to peace would be posed by a flying juggernaut of this kind armed with thousands of long-range nuclear missiles. It is not surprising, therefore, that Washington has been so intransigent on the question of reducing aviation nuclear-delivery vehicles, as the Soviet proposals call for. Clearly enough, aviation is central to its adventurist (?schemes) to gain military superiority.

The same explains why Washington has rejected another Soviet proposal outlining measures to prevent crisis situations and build up confidence with regard to aviation. What the USSR suggests is that heavy bombers of one side should be forbidden to fly in agreed-upon zones adjacent to other side and that the two sides should exchange early notification about massive bomber take-offs. But the Soviet proposals have remained overlooked by the White House.

On the whole, given President Reagan's attitude to bombers and cruise missiles, there is so much hypocrisy showing in his professed wish to scale down strategic levels. In Geneva, the United States is trying not to reach a mutually acceptable agreement based on the principle of equality and equal security, but to gain one-side advantages and keep its dangerous nuclear arms buildup proceeding along ever more (?new channels).

BEGLOV: U.S. ARMS STANCE PREVENTING PARITY

AU251755 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Jul 83 p 4

[Article by Spartak Beglov, APN political observer, "Especially written for RABOTNICHESKO DELO": "Before the Blocks Have Toppled"]

[Text] During the recent Kremlin talks, when Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov asked FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl what the West German side hoped to gain by deploying new U.S. nuclear missiles on its territory and by saturating the center of Europe with these weapons, the reply resounded with the standard argument about the need to observe the allies' obligations in NATO. When Kohl was asked at a press conference whether the FRG will obtain any guarantees that the new U.S. weapons deployed on its territory would not be used to inflict a first blow, the reply was even more vague.

Almost at the same time, Major General Falls, the retiring chairman of the NATO military committee, had the opportunity to make a public statement on the same subject. He said: "If the West honestly assesses its security needs, then ... NATO would be even able to reduce its arsenal."

A dangerous accumulation of nuclear weapons, a destabilization of the strategic situation, and a stalemate in the talks -- these are a result of the evasion of truth, these are the results of Washington's unwillingness to recognize the existing, approximate balance of forces between the East and the West.

A soundly thinking U.S. politician has compared the nuclear arms race with a game of blocks. When you place one block upon another and if you do not stop the game in time, the unavoidable moment will come when one more block will topple the unstable construction. Thus, in the arms race a moment comes when one of the next rounds can push the world into the abyss of disaster.

That is why, until there is a balance, it is important to say "enough" and to begin dismantling the nuclear arsenals; in other words, to consistently begin to remove the blocks before the unstable construction collapses.

There is parity when two sides recognize balance as an obligatory condition for security and express their readiness to use this balance as a means of stability and to mutually coordinate a reduction in arsenals. As you can see, the meaning of parity is in equality and in observing the principle of equal security. In order to achieve a recognition of parity as a starting point for disarmament, the other side's right of equality must be recognized, and the desire to be ahead and striving for superiority must be put aside once and for all.

Now here is the weakest point of U.S. policy and strategy. The U.S. ruling circles, particularly the group which took power 2 and 1/2 years ago, showed an inherent incapability of recognizing an equality in the balance of power, no matter with whom, and to give up the idea of U.S. superiority. This is the reason for all the difficulties and dangers that have hindered peace, disarmament, and detente during the past few years.

"We have to learn how to exist under the conditions of nuclear parity with the Soviet Union", Sewerin Bialer of Columbia University has written in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Nothing better could be said.

A change toward progress depends in the first place on the capability and willingness of the U.S. leadership to understand this. If this does not happen, the Geneva talks will not come out of the stalemate.

The U.S. leadership continues to fan the myth about a "Soviet threat" and a "U.S. lag" in nuclear weapons. The myth of a "U.S. lag", however, is refuted by the fact that the U.S. has more than 9,000 stockpiled nuclear warheads while the Soviet Union has 7,000. And what is more, 3,000 U.S. nuclear warheads are aboard submarines and 2,000 on bombers; in other words, these weapons are not in the most vulnerable position -- on land. While insisting at the Geneva talks on an almost threefold reduction of Soviet land missiles, Washington relies on the fact that broad public opinion does not realize that U.S. submarines carry three times more nuclear warheads than Soviet submarines.

The United States counts on wrecking the talks by putting forward proposals that are unacceptable to the Soviet Union. The MX intercontinental missiles are being presented to the public as "a means to force the Soviet Union to make concessions at the Geneva talks. In fact, these nuclear monstrosities, together with several thousand cruise missiles and new Trident II submarine-based nuclear missile system, are intended to provide the Pentagon with a first-strike weapon to be used in the strategic theater (just as the Pershing missiles are intended for Europe). The "MX", "Pershing" and cruise missiles -- these are three blocks simultaneously placed one upon the other, forming an unstable structure. Which will topple over the entire construction and blow the world up?

This is the price the world has to pay for not recognizing parity. Parity is not simple equality. The one side that recognizes parity actually gives up the idea of threatening the other. The side that gives up the idea of recognizing parity does not give up the idea of threatening the other. This is the actual state of affairs with the "Soviet threat" and the U.S. threat without any quotation marks.

Parity is the starting point toward freezing nuclear weapons. This makes it clear why the Soviet Union is in favor of freezing nuclear weapons, while the United States is against it. These are two positions -- two contradictory intentions in the nuclear sphere.

PRAVDA SCORES U.S. 'ADVENTURIST' ARMS POLICY

PM270855 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 83 First Edition p 4

[Article by political observer Vitaliy Korionov: "You Can't Get Far by Deceit"]

[Text] Normalizing international relations, eradicating dangerous distrust and suspicion from them, preserving civilization from the increased threat of nuclear annihilation -- the efforts of the socialist countries and world's peace-loving forces are now directed toward the solution of this task.

It is being resolved in the keenest struggle. "And if the growth of tension in the world is continuing," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov said in his 20 July Kremlin speech, "then there is one reason -- the policy and actions of imperialist circles, above all the United States and its NATO allies. Washington does not want honest, fair accords and does not conceal the fact that it has resolved to disrupt the military equilibrium, sprint ahead in the military sphere, and assure itself a dominant world position."

The clearer the adventurist thrust of the Washington administration's policy becomes to the peoples, the more strenuously its inspirers try to gloss over its foreign policy course.

V.I. Lenin noted that sincerity in politics means conformity of word and deed. This conformity is one of the main characteristic features of the socialist policy of peace. The Soviet Union approaches the solution of problems of interstate relations with a sincere desire to achieve positive results.

"Honesty in politics," V.I. Lenin said, "is the result of strength; hypocrisy is the result of weakness." The hypocrisy of imperialist policy is the result of the fact that the NATO countries' course is implacably at odds with the peoples' vital interests and consequently is being rejected by them increasingly resolutely. That explains the NATO propaganda machine's increasingly subtle attempts to mislead the peoples.

The slanderous myth of the "Soviet peril," which comprises one of the cornerstones of the "big lie" policy, is being inculcated with special zeal by the present U.S. Administration. The "big lie" is accompanied by boundless hypocrisy. You only have to recall that the slogan of the U.S. Strategic Air Command, which is one of the main strike forces of the Pentagon's aggressive machine, consists of the words: "Peace is our Profession." The atom bomb which destroyed Hiroshima was called "Little Boy" while the MX missile -- that first strike weapon -- has been dubbed "peacekeeper."

But these ploys are reaching their target increasingly seldom. Millions more people are acquiring a growing understanding of the fact that the "position of strength" policy does not lead to the solution of the burning issues of the present day. Moreover, it is tying interstate relations into an increasingly tight knot. As the U.S. journalist R. Lasch notes, "All the high-flown theories of military strategy, all the secrets of geopolitics, all the cogitations of 'brain trusts' cannot change the fact of our time that foreign policy based on the potential use of military force abroad has ceased to be rational. Under the present conditions of man's existence of nonviolent foreign policy is an inevitable requirement of history."

Nonetheless, contrary to reason, the U.S. ruling circles are steering a diametrically opposite course. They are obstinately pushing for the knocking together of a military-political alliance of states directed against the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. However, they are having to do this in an atmosphere of military-strategic equilibrium between socialism and imperialism, under conditions when the peoples and states, and primarily those of Europe, have come to know the fruit of detente and are disinclined to part with them. Hence stems Washington's course aimed at abolishing detente, breaking the existing parity by any means, and achieving military superiority over the USSR, which at the present stage is intended to be based on the U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles foisted onto Western Europe.

Representatives of the "hawkish" faction across the ocean like (K. Grey) and (K. Peyn) frankly state: "The U.S. strategic forces...are designed to support U.S. foreign policy. This function necessitates U.S. strategic forces enabling the President to be the first to use them at his own initiative for purposes of coercion."

One of the camouflage methods used to conceal this course consists of the allegations constantly heard in Washington that the White House is prepared for "flexibility." In reality there is not a trace of flexibility.

Moreover, it is increasingly obvious that Washington had no intention of conducting the talks in Geneva with the aim of reaching an agreement. Now only a blind man can fail to see that the U.S. Government's promise to ratify the SALT II treaty was given to the West Europeans only to extort from them their agreement to the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Europe. It seems the deadlock at the Geneva talks was preplanned in Washington. At the same time the calculation was that the giant rearmament program developed by the administration would have a deterrent effect on its partner in the talks.

Paul Warnke, former director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, says: "The U.S. Government obviously subscribes to the notion that we can compel the Soviet Union to 'beg for mercy' at the conference table by deploying, for instance, 100 MX missiles and threatening to build even more missiles of this type. But that is not how talks are conducted. It is a theory of arms control using the methods of the arms race, and it doesn't work."

The U.S. press attests that the U.S. Air Force Command has a secret gradual plan for deploying MX missiles providing for the deployment not of the 100 declared, but of "a minimum of 200 missiles."

Attempts by "the cooks in Washington's political kitchen" (that is the term which appeared recently in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR) to justify its present course are becoming increasingly subtle.

Thus ex-diplomat H. Kissinger states without batting an eye that the assertion that "the arms race leads to wars is without any confirmation in history." The thesis relating to arms production, "cut back by building up," invented by some denizens of the Capitol (Senator S. Nunn for instance) serves the same unseemly aim. The gist of this undertaking, which has received White House approval, comes down to the following: When a sophisticated warhead is adopted, it is stated that it may be possible to examine the question of dismantling two obsolete warheads. Forsberg, director of the Institute for Problems of Defense and Disarmament, observes with complete justification that this proposition reflects "the usual arms race process, when old weapons are replaced by new, more efficient, and destructive ones, which increases the threat of war still further."

Protesters against the transformation of the FRG and a number of other countries into a launchpad for U.S. first strike nuclear weapons are now being told with the most guileless air: The initiation of the deployment of missiles will not harm the Geneva talks and "everything which can be deployed can also be dismantled."

The Soviet Union embarked on talks with the United States on the question of nuclear weapons in Europe with the clearly expressed desire to achieve positive results.

But what is the other side's position? Not a day passes without White House spokesmen stating that "the instructions given by the President to the U.S. delegation assure it substantial flexibility" and that "the U.S. delegation is conducting the talks in a flexible, innovatory manner." In reality the U.S. delegation's efforts come down to one thing: achieving the Soviet Union's unilateral disarmament.

Washington's real calculations are graphically revealed by this statement from Shultz alone: "We must not expect agreement at any talks in the near future." And the secretary of state stated: As soon as we see that the other side wants to conclude an agreement, "we will press, press, and press."

Thus it is the same course nurtured by hopes that with the aid of pressure, threats, and saber rattling the USSR will be successfully compelled to renounce its consistently pursued policy of defending peace and safeguarding the people's security.

A profound and dangerous misconception! No one should have any doubt that if matters get as far as the deployment of the U.S. Pershing and Tomahawk missiles in Europe, the USSR will not surrender its positions and will not weaken its defense but will take prompt and effective retaliatory steps safeguarding the security of our country and our allies. As a result balance will be restored, but at a higher level. And all responsibility for the consequences will devolve on the authors and executors of the present Pentagon and NATO plans.

The allegation disseminated by NATO propaganda that the talks on nuclear arms in Europe will continue as though nothing had happened even after the deployment of the U.S. missiles also serves to deceive the public. Yet the Soviet side has frequently noted that this turn of events would lead to a sharp deterioration of the situation not only in Europe but also throughout the world. Naturally, in that case the Soviet Union would have to take the necessary decisions. Let the authors of Washington's policy not pretend that they were not warned in good time. Here too they will not succeed in avoiding responsibility toward the peoples.

U.S. Senator G. Hart wrote in THE WASHINGTON POST: The present White House incumbent has "a distorted logic that turns black into white, arms buildup into arms control, and the threat of war into a potential designed to safeguard peace. The President is turning everything upside down." However, it is time he understood that this policy will not bring success to its inspirers.

PRAVDA ON KADAR VISIT, CEMA, CENTRAL AMERICA

PM271012 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 83 First Edition p 4

[Boris Averchenko: "International Review"]

[Text] Fraternal Unity

The socialist community states' prestige is high and their influence in the world is great, but no less high is their sense of responsibility for mankind's fate. The fraternal countries' strength lies in the unity and the coordination of their actions and in their genuine internationalist solidarity. This is particularly important now when international imperialism is waging an open offensive against peace and the peoples' security and is organizing a "crusade" against the socialist states. The fraternal countries' indestructible cohesion is socialism's most powerful and most reliable weapon.

Friendly visits by party and government delegations and summit meetings play a tremendous role in the cause of further consolidating the socialist states' unity, enhancing the effectiveness of their cooperation, and raising it to a higher level. Comradely talks, exchanges of information on progress in fulfilling party congress decisions, and joint analyses of the international situation are all important components of the process of stepping up the community countries' collaboration. The recent official friendly visit to our country by a Hungarian party and government delegation led by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, is vivid confirmation of these fruitful ties.

The Soviet-Hungarian talks and meetings were held in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding. A broad range of questions of relations between our two parties and countries was examined. It was stated that they have developed successfully, and it was noted that all the conditions exist for further strengthening the fruitful cooperation between the USSR and Hungary on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. New agreements were reached on further expanding the exchange of experience of party and ideological work and on deepening interparty ties at all levels.

Soviet-Hungarian economic, scientific, and technical cooperation is developing dynamically. It is anticipated that in the current 5-year plan commodity exchange between the two countries will increase by approximately 50 percent in comparison with the level of the last 5-year plan. The USSR and Hungarian party and state figures expressed the firm desire to continue to consistently deepen cooperation in all spheres of life. There was a broad exchange of opinions on international problems. Both sides confirmed their resolve to increase their effort in implementing the program of actions formulated collectively by the fraternal countries aimed at removing the threat of war and reducing international tension.

The fraternal Hungarian party and government delegation's friendly visit to the USSR and the fruitful Soviet-Hungarian talks were a significant event in the socialist community's life and a major event in international life. Their results are an important contribution to strengthening the fraternal countries' unity and to the cause of peace and social progress.

In the Ascendancy

The new social system engenders a completely new type of international relations between sovereign, equal states united by a community of fundamental interests and ideals. It is a union of fraternal peoples relying on a single ideology, solidarity, and cooperation, ever ready to come to one another's assistance.

On 22 July the Polish people marked the 39th anniversary of the rebirth of their republic -- their national holiday. In addition, that significant date was marked on a broad scale by working people in other community countries.

The schemes of socialism's enemies to undermine the fraternal states' unity and to wrest Poland from the socialist system were defeated. Relying on the support and assistance of its true friends and allies, People's Poland is overcoming its difficulties with increasing confidence. The lifting of martial law in the country was announced on the eve of the holiday. An increase in production has been achieved in a number of sectors. Poland was, is, and will undoubtedly continue to be an inalienable part of the socialist community.

The socialist world is gripped by active creative labor. In implementing the directives of the ruling Marxist-Leninist parties' congresses, our states are resolving increasingly large-scale tasks on the path of further developing the new society. In the past few days statistical organs in many community countries have published reports on the results of work in the first 6 months of this year. They convincingly show that even under the complex conditions of a worsened international atmosphere and an unfavorable world economic situation, the CEMA states are continuing to build up their potential by profiting from the advantages of socialist production and by deepening international ties. Thus in the GDR national income rose by 4 percent in the first 6 months in comparison with the same period last year, and the volume of industrial output increased overall by 3.8 percent. The half-yearly construction work plan has been overfulfilled. The population received 96,000 new or modernized apartments. As a result, housing conditions have been improved for 288,000 GDR citizens. Agriculture and foreign trade are developing successfully.

Bulgaria has fulfilled the half-year plan for all the main indicators. The volume of industrial output rose by over 5 percent and agricultural output by 3.7 percent in comparison with the same period last year. Further development has been noted in the economy in the past 6 months in Czechoslovakia and Romania, where industrial production rose by 3.2 percent and 5 percent respectively. Workers at enterprises in Hungary, Mongolia, and other countries coped successfully on the whole with the half-year's targets. In Vietnam production of machine building goods and extraction of marine products have increased, and a substantial spring rice crop has been harvested in the Mekong Delta.

It should be noted that when summarizing the results of work in the fraternal countries, special significance is now being attached to qualitative indicators and to ensuring the introduction of the most progressive equipment and manufacturing processes capable of accelerating technical progress. Of course, complex new tasks will not be implemented without slips, omissions, and difficulties. Reports from statistical organs, in particular, note that by no means all enterprises are working smoothly yet and that a number of them are permitting overexpenditure of raw and semi-finished materials and energy. In some sectors the achievements of science and technology are being introduced only slowly. But that is not what determines the pace of creation in the community countries. The potential created during the years of people's power, the tremendous opportunities and advantages of socialist production, close cooperation, and mutual understanding are what enable them to rapidly overcome the difficulties that emerge, to eliminate "bottlenecks," and to successfully progress.

The Main Thing Is To Improve The Situation

The speech by Yu.V.Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the Kremlin dinner in honor of the Hungarian party and government delegation, has aroused a broad response in the world.

The world public sees it as a convincing new confirmation of the consistency of the peace-loving foreign policy of the USSR and the constructive approach of the CPSU and Soviet Government to resolving the vital problems of international relations and of their purposeful efforts in the struggle to save civilization and life on earth from the increasing threat of nuclear destruction.

There have been many commentaries devoted to the warning expressed in the speech that the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe would inevitably lead to consequences of a military and political character that would considerably complicate the entire situation in the world. However, the socialist countries believe that such a development of events can be avoided. To that end the United States and NATO must evaluate the situation soberly and abandon their one-sided and futile approach to talks, and approach built on the desire to bring about the Soviet Union's unilateral disarmament.

The time has come to explain to Western leaders how all hopes of "pressuring" and intimidating the USSR are illusory. Such schemes are doomed to failure.

The Soviet leader reaffirmed, observers note, that the USSR advocates the continuation of dialogue and honest and fair agreements. It is not an increase in the number of missiles that will lead to improvements at the talks, as Washington malevolently asserts in an attempt to delude people, but the desire to find mutually acceptable solutions on a substantial reduction in nuclear confrontation on the basis of consideration of the realities, equality, and identical security. It is just such a desire that determines the Soviet position at the talks on strategic weapons and nuclear arms in Europe.

Unfortunately, tension in the world is continuing to increase. America's present rulers, urged on by the most reactionary circles of the U.S. financial elite and the military-industrial complex, are pursuing a course which is increasingly adventurist in character. They are knocking together new blocs and creating new seats of tension in different parts of the world.

Having based its policy on international brigandage and overt interference in the internal affairs of other peoples and states, Washington is spurning no methods -- deception, blackmail, demagoguery, and open threats -- in its attempt to halt the growth of the national liberation movement, to undermine it from within, and to check the process of progressive transformations in those countries that have cast off the yoke of colonialism.

It is with alarm and concern that the world public has followed this week's events in Central America, where Washington has launched a new campaign of threats and flagrant pressure against sovereign states and national liberation movements. It is stepping up the organization of acts of provocation against Nicaragua, which has recently marked the fourth anniversary of the people's revolution.

The press has already reported that Washington, which is saber rattling near the Nicaraguan border, has decided to hold major maneuvers in Honduras and the Caribbean in which the U.S. ground forces, aircraft, and warships will participate. At the same time, counterrevolutionary troops and their accomplices numbering up to 12,000 men, according to Managua's figures, are now concentrated near the border between Nicaragua and Honduras. White House officials are not hiding their schemes: During the maneuvers Washington intends to demonstrate America's ability to set up a "military blockade" of Nicaragua. Observers are viewing the U.S. military's provocative new games as one element in the preparation for direct U.S. intervention in Central America, primarily in Nicaragua and El Salvador.

To divert public attention from Washington's real and dangerous aims the Reagan administration resorted to a new political device, as has now become the custom. The White House has set up the so-called Bipartisan Commission on Central America headed by former U.S. Secretary of State H. Kissinger, who, the NBC TV NETWORK recalls, "directed the subversive activity against the democratic government of Chile" which led, as is well-known, to a fascist putsch and a national tradgdy in that country.

"The appointment of H. Kissinger and the dispatch of a major naval division to the coasts of Central America have considerably heightened the tension in the region and are completely contrary to the appeal for its demilitarization contained in the declaration adopted by the leaders of Mexico, Colombia, Panama, and Venezuela in Cancun," Britain's THE TIMES writes. The results of the Cancun meeting are finding support among public organizations and governments. "It is clear that it is the United States which bears the main responsibility for the present development of the situation in this region," a Swedish cabinet statement points out in that context.

Nor is it hard to see that by hiding behind the Bipartisan Commission's recommendations the Washington administration is counting on achieving an increase in appropriations from Congress for expanding the struggle against progressive forces in the region and for stepping up assistance to anti-people juntas and bloody puppet regimes.

Recently THE NEW YORK TIMES published an article on a secret report prepard by a special interdepartmental group for a session of the U.S. National Security Council. It bluntly asserts that the "situation in Central America is nearing the critical point." The report recommends an increase in military assistance to Costa Rica of 100 percent, to Guatemala of 80 percent, and to El Salvador and Honduras of 30 percent or more. It is envisaged that U.S. military hardware will be deployed in Honduras for use in the event of a crisis. Nor, of course, did the report omit recommendatins for the continuation of covert actions against the Nicaraguan Government and for the implementation of a diplomatic strategy aimed at isolating Nicaragua.

The White House has also created a special "group for propagandizing Central American policy" which is equipped with the full range of means of slander and deception. Washington has again stepped up its ballyhoo about the "intrigues" of Moscow and Havana. But those hackneyed methods of disinformation will not win their organizers any prizes. The peoples' striving for independence and freedom is indomitable. The Soviet Union has stated more than once that external interference in the internal affairs of the Central American and Caribbean countries, as in those of other regions, is intolerable and must cease.

The socialist community countries, the main bulwark of peace and the peoples' security, are striving persistently with the support of all peace-loving forces for a decisive breakthrough in the course of international events. Not for a single day does the struggle to curb the arms race and avert war cease. The past week has been marked by a new broadening [novyy razmakh] of the peace supporters' movement. Mass antiwar demonstrations have swept across all continents. The peoples are resolutely demanding: "No to the arms race!" The skies above the world must be clear.

U.S., FRANCE BAR 'PUBLICITY' ON AID TO CHAD

LD261415 Moscow TASS in English 1334 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 26 TASS -- TASS commentator Maksim Knyazkov writes: The bourgeois ideologists regard "the freedom of the press" as a very suitable subject for propaganda speculations. However, when it comes to business, particularly to "securing Western interests," you will not find it anywhere. This has been demonstrated anew to Western journalists in Chad.

According to the press, a group of reporters of the U.S. Associated Press news agency and the French TV programme "TF-1". who decided to cover the arrival of the first shipment of American military technology and ammunition, were grossly victimised in the capital of that African country, Ndjamena. As soon as the reporters, who had drawn in advance a written permission from the local authorities, tried to approach the American plane, they were seized, beaten up, and taken away to an unknown destination. Later on some of them have been expelled from the country.

The secret of this gross mistreatment of the press is simple. Neither the United States nor France, giving massive support to the Habre regime, wish publicity for their unseemly activities, smacking of neocolonialism, in Chad.

All this is nothing new anyway. Trying to cover up imperialist interference in the internal affairs of Asian, African, and Latin American countries, they have people not only beaten up, but even killed. That was the case in Nicaragua in 1979, for instance, when a soldier of Somoza's National Guard, acting under "instructions," shot at point blank and killed an American journalist who was going to describe the crimes perpetrated by Washington's stooges in that country.

Indeed, why do the Western powers, first and foremost the United States, need scandalous exposures? Without them it is far easier to harp on "the freedom of the press" and "human rights" while simultaneously trampling them underfoot.

UN COMMITTEE SESSION ON INDIAN OCEAN ENDS

LD231249 Moscow TASS in English 1126 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 23 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vladimir Matyash writes:

A scheduled session of the UN special committee on the Indian Ocean has closed at the UN headquarters in New York. The committee discussed questions in connection with preparations for an international conference on the Indian Ocean with the participation of all independent littoral states, which declare for turning the ocean into a zone of peace and cooperation. As is known, the UN General Assembly demanded in its decisions on that issue that an end be put to a further escalation of imperialist military preparations in the Indian Ocean and the military bases there be dismantled. The group of nonaligned states proposed that an international conference on the Indian Ocean should open in Colombo, the capital of the Sri Lanka Republic, on June 4, 1984. This important initiative was supported by the socialist countries.

But the USA and its NATO bloc allies are opposing in every way possible the very idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

This stand is not accidential, as the Pentagon would wish to turn the Indian Ocean into some kind of an "American lake" packed with nuclear weapons. It is not fortuitous that Washington has sharply stepped up its militaristic actions in that part of the world with the aim of widening American "military presence" there as much as possible.

Unlike Washington's aggressive course, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries propose a way towards turning the explosive regions of the Middle and Near East and Southwest Asia into a zone of peace and tranquility. This stand meets with understanding and support of the peoples in the countries situated there, which are unfolding an anti-war struggle against the aggressive policy of the USA.

The Soviet delegation at the special committee reaffirmed that the USSR is prepared to resume, any time and without any preliminary strings attached, the Soviet-American talks on reducing military activities in the Indian Ocean, which are known to have been broken off through the fault of the American side. The work of the UN special committee has shown that the peoples of the countries of the Indian Ocean are countering the militaristic policy of the USA in that area by their growing efforts for the creation of peace zones. The widest sections of democratic public of those countries are joining in the struggle for a zone of peace. A striking evidence of that has been the recent nonaligned forum in New Delhi. It has once again demonstrated that only joint vigorous efforts by all peace-loving countries and peoples can foil the U.S. plans in the Indian Ocean, which are dangerous to the cause of peace, and, in the final analysis contribute to turning it into an arena of peaceful and fruitful cooperation.

PRAVDA Views U.S. Stance

PM271114 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 83 First Edition p 5

[Oleg Kitsenko "Commentator's Column": "Peace for the Indian Ocean"]

[Text] The latest session of the UN Special Committee on the Indian Ocean has ended at UN headquarters. The participants faced the task of ensuring the fulfillment of the latest UN General Assembly session's decision on convening not later than the first half of 1984, an international conference on the Indian Ocean, to elaborate an agreement on turning that vast region into a zone of peace. The group of nonaligned countries on the committee submitted a concrete proposal for the conference to begin work in Colombo on 4 June 1984.

But as has happened since the time of the committee's creation in 1972, the session participants encountered an obstructionist stance on the part of Western representatives, who have repeatedly deprived the committee of the opportunity to implement its mandate to convene an international conference on the Indian Ocean.

It should be stressed particularly that the main "stumbling block" has been the U.S. stance. This is due to the fact that the Pentagon is constantly increasing its contigent of armed forces in the Indian Ocean. Its waters are plied by an armada of 40 American combat ships. There are 30 U.S. military bases here, the network reaching from the west coast of Australia to East Africa, from South Africa to the Persian Guld and Pakistan. At the ccenter of the net is a large base for nuclear naval and air forces on Diego Garcia Atoll -- which was wrenched from Mauritius -- together with the regional headquarters of the interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force." Washington plans to increase the force's numerical strength in that region to 250,000. The U.S. Central Command -- Centcom -- has been created to lead them.

In the grip of hegemonist mania, Washington seeks to establish undivided control over the region's gr-at natural wealth and over world trade routes, to impose a barrier here to the development of national liberation movements, and to hinder the strengthening of the liberated states' political and economic independence. U.S. representatives tried to disguise their obstructionist stance at the sessions of the UN Special Committee with unsubstantiated assertions that the USSR is to blame for creating military tension in the region. But it was not the Soviet Union, but the United States which refused to continue the Soviet-American talks in limiting and subsequently reducing military activity in the Indian Ocean. At the committee session the Soviet delegation reaffirmed the USSR's readiness to resume these talks at any time with no preliminary conditions. Thus it is up to the United States and its allies. Whether or not the path to talks on turning the region into a zone of peace will finally be opened up depends on them.

SENATE MX FUNDING ARMS CONTROL 'BLACKMAIL'

LD271539 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] By a vote of 58 to 41, the United States Senate approved full-scale production of a giant 10-warhead MX missile, beginning in 1984. Our observer Igor Dmitriyev makes this comment:

The vote on MX was part of a long debate concerning a military authorization bill for 1984 worth $200 billion. As approved by the Senate, the bill authorized the production of 21 MX missiles in 1984 and their consequent deployment, plus another 6 as spares or for testing. Reporting from Washington, news agencies say that the Senate vote was a resounding victory for President Reagan. None said it was a victory for the national security of the United States. As Senator Daniel Moynihan, Democrat-New York, put it: To deploy the MX would amount to an announced policy that our finger is on the trigger.

In their separate bills, the House of Representatives and the Senate gave the Reagan administration most of what it had requested in the way of new programs and weapons for 1984. They include funds for the production of the first batch of B-1 bombers, new chemical weapons, and an array of other (?paths). With the proposed deployment of 572 American nuclear missiles in Europe, the administration's military policy is indeed putting a finger on the trigger, while at the same time looking down the nuclear barrels. Many lawmakers, as the voting in the Congress showed, feel nervous and deeply concerned with the prospect of looking down the nuclear barrel. Why did the administration get the upper hand, then? Like no circus show is complete without the juggler, the process of decisionmaking in the United States would be incomplete without deception and manipulation. President Reagan's claim that the MX and other modern weapons would speed up arms control talks by making the Soviet Union more flexible is a case in point.

The purpose of the arms race and, in the case of the Reagan administration, the attempt to gain military supremacy over the Soviet Union is not to get rid of arms. It is to tell the other side: See, now we've got something that you don't have. So you accept our terms or take the consequences. This is no way to talk to the Soviet Union or anybody, for that matter. It's blackmail. And the history of arms control talks shows that these tactics have never worked. History aside, the absence of progress at the two sets of arms control talks in Geneva, where the United States delegation presses for unilateral concessions from the Soviet Union, bears this out. What the Reagan administration will achieve by its policies is a higher and more dangerous level of confrontation with the Soviet Union because, as its leaders have said time and again, there can be no such thing as allowing the United States to gain an advantage; be it the MX, the long-range cruise missile, or any other weapon, the Soviet Union will take effective steps to preserve the balance. The Reagan administration suffered a mild setback in Congress. It asked for a 10 percent increase in military expenditures, after accounting for inflation. The House and the Senate bills authorized only a 5 percent increase. I find this inconsistent. If the arms race is a short cut to peace and stability, as President Reagan says, he did not deserve a defeat on this point.

U.S., ALLIES 'SQUANDER' FUNDS ON MILITARY

LD271245 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0810 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Political observer Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Text] I must say that, among the allocations for the coming fiscal year that have been approved by the American congressmen and senators, a leading position is occupied on the whole by military expenditures. It is envisaged that thousands of millions of dollars will be spent not only on the production of the MX missiles, but also on the development of the new Midgetman nuclear missile, the production of the B-1 strategic bombers, and the construction of Trident nuclear-powered submarines. Expenditures have been approved for the serial production of neutron shells and a new kind of chemical weapon -- so-called binary weapons. Overall, allocations for the procurement of new types of weapons alone will exceed $185,000 million. In addition, military expenditures are contained in, for example, the budget of the Energy Department, which finances the U.S. nuclear program.

It is curious to discover that at the same time the budget of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency is being reduced by one-third, not to mention the cutting of all social programs. Despice all its talk about flexibility at the Geneva talks, Washington is clearly planning not to cut but to increase its weapons. And, I must say, it is not difficult to understand who is interested in this. It is sufficient to glance in the American business journal FORTUNE at the list of the major companies in the United States. The top positions are occupied by firms specializing in the production of weapons, especially nuclear missiles. By way of illustration, consider California's Northrop Corporation. Because of its long-standing connections with the so-called California Mafia from the very close entourage of the present White House boss, it is this firm that has gotten the biggest slices of the budget pie in the form of a contract for the production of a new bomber and the MX missiles. And Northrop shares shot up 16-fold virtually overnight.

I must say that things like this occur not only in the United States. According to the official data of the Thatcher government's white paper published some days ago in London, 7.5 billion pounds sterling are being designated just to equip the Royal Navy with Trident missiles. In France, submarines are being equipped with new warheads that each have six nuclear charges -- any one of which is 10 times more powerful than the American atom bomb that was dropped on Hiroshima. New types of weapons mean new and greater military expenditures, and new profits for those who, for good reason, are called the manufacturers of death.

In the FRG, for example, the steel company Flick some days ago announced that production of the new Leopard tanks allowed it to increase its turnover to DM9 billion.

Can one reconcile all this? The socialist countries believe that the funds that are squandered on preparing death should be put to the service of life and progress. At the recent meeting in Moscow the leaders of the seven socialist states in Europe proposed to the NATO countries that talks should be immediately begun on a freeze as of January next year on military expenditures and on their subsequent reduction. The funds that would be freed up would be used for the needs of economic and social development. You know, it would be interesting to know what the response will be to this by those who so love to depict themselves as champions of humanity and human rights.

'FIRST STRIKE' CAPABILITY U S. GOAL IN SPACE

PM271326 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Jul 83 First Edition p 5

[Yu. Shvetsov article: "Adventurers in Orbit Who Are Imposing an Arms Race in Space"]

[Text] The formation of a new space command has been announced in Washington. It has been set up by the Navy and its headquarters will be in Dahlgren, Virginia. The command's purpose is "to increase the effectiveness of Navy programs in near-earth space" -- in other words, the widespread use of earth satellites to aid nuclear missiles deployed on U.S. nuclear submarines in targeting. It has already been reported that a similar Air Force command became operational earlier in Colorado Springs, Colorado. It is planned to set up a joint Air Force, Army, and Navy space headquarters. Vandenberg Air Force Base in California is to become the main center for launching U.S. space shuttles for military purposes. Nonreusable combat craft are also to be launched from there. It is planned to carry out up to 450 such launches in 5 years.

The Pentagon's aggressive plans for the use of space are being implemented within the framework of the present U.S. Administration's far-reaching militarist doctrines. People in the White House are clearly striving to attain military superiority over the Soviet Union by spreading the arms race to more and more new fields and spheres. The possibility of conducting "limited," "prolonged," and even "victorious wars" using nuclear weapons and essentially new equipment and means of mass destruction is being seriously discussed here. For many U.S. state figures the militarization of space is not only a self-evident step but also a measure which is fully permissible from a moral viewpoint. The NEW YORK TIMES has quoted a highly eloquent statement in this connection by Ronald Stivers, assistant deputy under secretary of defense for policy: "History teaches that each time man discovers a new environment it is used to gain military superiority. Time and again on many occasions the development of world events has been altered by the first country to grasp the advantages offered by the utilization of a new environment's military potential."

Of course, Ronald Stivers is rather small fry in the U.S. ruling hierarchy. It is also possible that he has no idea that history and mankind have repeatedly looked upon such actions as the gravest of crimes. Fortunately, it is not up to him to take the final decisions. But there are some more responsible people in Washington who clearly do not measure their space ambitions against their earthly responsibilities, in the highest meaning of the word. President Reagan personally delivered a clarification of national policy on the use of space literally immediately following the launch on 4 July 1982 of the Columbia reusable spacecraft. The "security of the United States" is the first item in the directive issued by him in this regard. It says: "The United States will engage in space activity in support of its right to self-defense." How the people across the ocean understand "security" and "self-defense" is displayed quite unambiguously in another document -- the "Defense Directive": "The U.S. space program will help to deter an attack against the United States or -- if deterrence does not produce results -- to wage war by developing, deploying, utilizing, and maintaining space systems."

If we compare the current state of affairs with the words and deeds of the U.S. leadership it becomes perfectly clear that it is not defensive measures that are at issue, but rather preparations for a first strike. This is evidenced by the setting up of the U.S. Air Force and Navy Space Commands and other of Washington's actual steps. According to the eloquent admission of Under Secretary of Defense R. Delauer, funds for the development of qualitatively new space systems alone will double in the current fiscal year and will reach $2 billion. By 1985 they will be over $3 billion. This is more than all the funds spent in previous years. Overall, the Pentagon's space budget has been larger than NASA's for a long time now. It must furthermore be borne in mind that the U.S. military programs for space are financed under the most diverse budget headings and departments. Suffice it to say that, according to the newspaper NEWSDAY, over 70 percent of all funds allocated to scientific and technical research are one way or another linked with military requirements. Moreover, the sums originally voted for given projects subsequently grow to an astronomical size. Thus, the antisatellite weapon space program will initially require about $20 million. Eventually, according to forecasts by the U.S. General Accounting Office [Glavnoye Schetnoye Upravleniye], it will cost the taxpayers "tens of billions of dollars."

Yet it is still not too late to halt the space race. It is the Soviet Union that has proposed practical steps in this direction. Its proposals receive the understanding and support of the overwhelming majority of the international community. In particular, 118 states have supported a resolution submitted to the UN General Assembly's First Committee envisaging the adoption of effective measures to turn space into a "zone of peace."

The Pentagon's militarist plans were subjected to resolute condemnation at the just-completed annual session of the UN Committee for the Peaceful Use of Outer Space. Although the question of the militarization of space did not appear on the official agenda, committee chairman P. Jankowitsch (Austria) declared at a press conference that almost all participants in the discussion voiced the opinion that it is necessary to prevent an arms race in the new environment. "We consider," he stressed, "that in a few years' time this task will become unattainable. Experience shows that once production of new weapons begins it is very difficult to halt." He spoke in favor of a resumption of the Soviet-U.S. talks on space problems. It is worth noting that today this very same idea is supported by many political figures in the United States itself. A group of congressmen from the Democratic and Republican parties recently sent a message to the President. They called on Reagan to return to the negotiating table with Moscow and renew the existing agreement. "Such a step," the message says, "would be an alternative to the arms race in near-earth space." A few days ago, already more than 100 members of Congress and over 40 eminent U.S. arms control specialists put to President Reagan a firm demand to prevent the dangerous process of militarizing outer space. Announcing the legislators' message at a press conference in Congress, Representative J. Moakley stressed that the United States itself is the initiator of the space arms race. The U.S. scientists' letter emphasizes that the testing and deployment in orbit of antisatellite weapons by the United States is in direct violation of the 1972 Soviet-U.S. treaty.

As for the USSR, it considers that this vitally important problem is of paramount importance. The Soviet Union, A.A. Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, declared at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, considers it necessary to take measures to avoid the development of the arms race in a new direction. "The paramount task," he stressed, "is to conclude an international treaty on the nondeployment of any type of weapon in space, something that has been proposed by the Soviet Union. We are prepared to go even further -- to agree to ban altogether the use of force in space, as well as from space against the earth."

The appeals to reason and goodwill must be heeded. This is demanded by the interests of all mankind, which is threatened by a deadly blow from the military spiral being spun by the Pentagon in earth orbit.

REAGAN 'HYPOCRISY' AT FBI ANNIVERSARY FETE

LD271236 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] Washington July 27 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev reports:

A political show, a rare one for its hypocrisy, took place in the White House [as received]. The reason: the 75th anniversary of the Federal Bureau of Investigation -- the secret police of the American establishment.

The pompous celebrations at the FBI headquarters were attended personally by President Reagan who stinted no words to praise those whose activities have long since become a synonym of crying violations of the elementary civil rights and liberties of rank-and-file Americans. To believe the President, the FBI is a "legend" in American history, an organisation which is playing a "vital" role in ensuring law, order and justice in so-called "free society". Therefore, the master of the White House stressed, the people of the USA owe a debt of gratitude to the FBI. As to gratitude on the part of the establishment, Ronald Reagan hurried to express it by signing a proclamation making July 26 "FBI day."

It follows clearly from Reagan's statement that the FBI will continue to concern itself chiefly with people regarded as "politically unreliable" by the authorities, especially those involved in an increasingly large-scale protest movement against the militaristic policy of the White House. The President called for resolute actions against dissidents. It was perhaps because of this that President Reagan was given the gold badge of an honorary FBI agent.

U.S. INCREASE OF ARMS SUPPLIES TO TAIWAN SCORED

LD271414 Moscow World Service in English 1430 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Ivan (Lizin) commentary]

[Text] The Chinese ambassador to the United States, Zhang Wenjin, has protested to the State Department against the proposed sale of another consignment of American weaponry to Taiwan. Ivan (Lizin) elaborated: The forthcoming shipments of American weapons to the Taiwan regime pose a violation to the Sino-American communique, signed last August. In the communique, the American side pledged not to increase, either quantitatively or qualitatively, the level of its arms shipments against the previous year, but gradually curtail these deliveries. The worth of the proposed arms shipments is estimated at $530 million. Since last year the United States delivered $600 million worth of arms. It's now claimed that a curtailment is in evidence. However, this is no more than a ruse aimed at misleading poorly-informed people. As it is, according to official data, this year Taiwan has already received $320 million worth of weapons. Therefore the total amount will make up $850 million, not $530, much more than last year or any other year even if the rising exchange rate is taken into account.

The daily WASHINGTON POST has admitted that this will be the biggest transaction ever. The Reagan administration was prepared to supply an even greater amount of arms, $700 million worth, not $530, as official reports said in March. However, Taipeh decided that it had no need for the hardware offered by Washington, for the time being. It's obvious that the United States doesn't feel bound by its commitments given to Beijing. As a matter of fact, last year's Sino-American communique made no indication as to when and how reductions in arms deliveries would be effective or what was meant by the term of the level of the past few years. Obviously Washington continues to determine the volume of its arms shipments to Taiwan arbitrarily, basing it on the actual requirements of the Taipeh regime.

The same picture takes shape when the quality is concerned. The (?concurrent) transaction includes three types of antiaircraft missiles, two of which, Sparrow and Standard, have never been sold to Taiwan. Their range and other technical characteristics considerably surpass those of the Sidewinder and Chaparral missiles Taipeh already has. So America's claim that the delivery of new missiles won't result in strengthening Taiwan's military potential are obviously ungrounded.

The U.S. Government has underscored that it has no intentions of discussing with China the combat qualities of arms systems it sells to Taiwan and that it will give no explanation in this connection. This means that America's pledge not to exceed the previous level of arms deliveries qualitatively was no more than idle talk. In comments on the communique in question, President Reagan has said that the level of American arms shipments to Taiwan will depend on Beijing's attitude to Taipeh. Washington says that its arms deliveries could be reduced only if the threat from mainland China diminishes. This situation obviously runs counter to international law because Taiwan is one of China's provinces and relations between it and other parts of the country are an internal affair for Chinese people no foreign governments have the right to interfere in. Washington's interference in the internal affairs of the Chinese people has gone as far as to make the American side incline to separate Taiwan from the rest of the country in principle. Though the United States acknowledges that Taiwan is part of China, say the U.S. magazine FOREIGN POLICY, it has never stated unequivocally that Taiwan is part of the Chinese People's Republic. America's (?customs) legislation views the island of Taiwan as a sovereign state. Taiwan's mission in the United States actually enjoys diplomatic privileges. The United States has given to understand that it might let the Chinese People's Republic join the Asian Development Bank only if Taipeh's representative has a seat there too.

In the meantime, sovereign states alone can be members of that organization.

The current buildup in America's arms shipments to Taiwan is even less explainable considering the Chinese Government's efforts testifying to its intention to unify the country by peaceful means. Under the circumstances, the increased arms shipments from America to Taipeh can only be qualified as an attempt to obstruct Taiwan' peaceful unification with the rest of China. The expanding flow of American weaponry to Taiwan is aggravating the situation in East Asia. It is carried out in the framework of President Reagan's global policy whose goal is to heighten world tension.

PRC, PAKISTAN STANCES ON AFGHANISTAN CRITICIZED

LD271905 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] It is reported from Islamabad that Chinese-Pakistani talks have opened there. Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian is taking part. On arrival in the capital of Pakistan he said to journalists at the airport that the talks will concentrate above all on the Afghan problem. On this question, Wu Xueqian said, China and Pakistan hold similar views. Here is a news commentary with Boris Andriyanov:

By announcing that Islamabad and Beijing see eye-to-eye on the problem of Afghanistan, the Chinese minister has not revealed any secret. Beijing press reports and the utterances of official PRC representatives on this question give one a fair idea of how China regards events in Afghanistan. As for Pakistan's point of view, Islamabad's views on the Afghan problem are determined by Washington, which is continuing its undeclared war against the Afghan people and their revolution. The United States is thereby trying to whip up tension in the area still further, and to expand its interference in the affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in order to prevent a political settlement of the Afghan problem. It is by no means a matter of chance that the White House has begun to publicize ever more widely its support of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries at a time when, 2 months ago, news began to come in from Geneva of a real chance of progress at the talks on a comprehensive settlement of the Afghanistan problem. After all, even a hint of such a possibility is received by Washington with unconcealed annoyance.

At the beginning of this month U.S. Secretary of State Shultz visited Pakistan. With imperial aplomb he declared that settlement of the Afghan problem is only possible on the basis of the American directives, which are fundamental. Addressing himself to the Afghan counterrevolutionary basmach on the same occasion, the U.S. secretary of state said that what these bandits are doing in Afghanistan is right. According to Shultz, it would seem that in killing, robbing, and violating peaceful civilians, setting fire to schools, hospitals, and mosques, and committing sabotage and other criminal acts, the counterrevolutionary gangs are practicing justice and defending a righteous cause on Afghan soil. Beijing, however, knows -- cannot but know -- what is really happening in Afghanistan, who is putting arms into the hands of the Afghan mercenaries and sending them into the territory of a sovereign democratic state, and for what purpose. However, regretably, on the Afghan question China is following the same path as the United States.

PRC WAR AGAINST JAPANESE, PEOPLE'S STRUGGLES EYED

LD272012 Moscow TASS in English 1931 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing July 27 TASS -- The newspaper RENMIN RIBAO has published in the column "Study of National History" an article entitled "Victory in the War of Resistance to the Japanese Invaders" describing the final stage of the rout of the Japanese invaders in China in 1945.

Outlining the victorious completion of the eight-year war of resistance waged by the Chinese people, the author of the article says that "the victorious development of the anti-fascist struggle of the peoples of the world and particularly the surrender of Nazi Germany contributed to a considerable extent to the struggle of the Chinese people against Japan, predetermining the inevitable defeat of Japanese fascism."

The Soviet Union's declaration of war on Japan and the sending of Soviet troops to Northeastern China (Dunbei) [spelling of place as received] the newspaper writes, advanced considerably the end of the war of resistance against the Japanese invaders. The United States dropped the first ever atomic momb on Japan on August 6, 1945. However, that could by no means have compelled the Japanese to surrender, the article says. The USSR proclaimed war on Japan on August 8, and on August 9 the Soviet Far Eastern Army, numbering one million and commanded by Marshal Vasilevskiy, entered in three columns into Northeastern China.

When the USSR entered the war, Japan was denied its last base of resistance and had to surrender, the newspaper says. During 20 days of combat operations the Soviet Army liberated the whole of northeastern China, taking prisoner more than 594,000 enemy officers and men and killing more than 80,000. The entry of the Soviet Army into Northeastern China, the article says, immediately advanced China's war of resistance to Japan into a stage of general counter-offensive on all the fronts. In the course of that counter-offensive the people's armed forces of the liberated areas led by the communists freed large territories from Japanese occupation.

The article exposes the goals and tactics of U.S. imperialism in its actions in China. U.S. imperialism, having made the reactionary Quomindang regime dependent on it during the wartime years, hoped "to replace Japan and to establish its dominance of China in the post-war period." To this end, in particular, even after the surrender of Japan, U.S. imperialism, trying to seize strategically sensitive regions, sent large numbers of planes and ships to transport by sea and by air Quomindang troops from Central and southern China into the regions previously occupied by Japan and into staging areas to attack the liberated regions.

The Chinese people, having lived through the trials of their grim struggle over eight years, have suffered huge losses and victory came dearly to them, RENMIN RIBAO writes in conclusion. The newspaper characterizes that victory as "a component of the victory of the peoples of the world in their anti-fascist struggle" and a heroic and glorious page in Chinese history.

BARKAUSKAS, DPRK AIDE ADDRESS PYONGYANG RECEPTION

PM270811 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Ties Strengthening"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Jul -- The DPRK Supreme People's Assembly Standing Committee arranged a reception in honor of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation which is here on a friendly visit.

Welcoming the visitors, Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly Standing Committee, noted that the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union are linked by ties of friendship which are strengthening and developing. The speaker expressed thanks to the CPSU, the Soviet state, and the people of the USSR for their support and solidarity with the Korean people's just struggle for the unification of the motherland.

We rejoice, he continued, at the achievements of the fraternal Soviet people who are achieving big victories in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the CPSU Central Committee November 1982 Plenum, and this year's June plenum, and we wish them even bigger successes in the struggle to preserve and strengthen peace.

In his reply speech A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and head of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, said that the CPSU and the Soviet Union, together with the other fraternal parties and states, resolutely support the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and the peaceful democratic unification of the motherland. He expressed the belief that the deepening of cooperation through the medium of the two countries' parliaments will aid better understanding, and provide wider opportunities for developing harmonious relations between the two countries' peoples, and will contribute to more successful joint opposition to the aggressive imperialist policy.

DPRK REPORTS AIRSPACE VIOLATION BY U.S.

LD271424 Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 27 TASS -- As was reported by the Central News Agency of Korea, an American reconnaissance plane violated the airspace of the Korean People's Democratic Republic to the east of Koson on the night of July 26-27. During the past month, U.S. aircraft made about 15 reconnaissance flights over the territory of the republic and over 100 such flights since the beginning of 1983.

The news agency also notes the increased military activity of the USA in South Korea and unceasing deliveries of ever new batches of American military equipment to that country. Such provocative actions by the USA tend to increase the war danger on the Korean peninsula and harbour a threat to peace in Asia and throughout the world.

TOKYO VIEW OF AUSTRALIAN STATEMENTS 'SCANDALOUS'

LD272338 Moscow TASS in English 1813 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 27 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes: A textbook example of wishful thinking is the scandalous attempt of the Japanese Foreign Ministry to interpret statements by Australian Foreign Minister William Hayden during his talks with the Japanese leaders in Tokyo.

What did actually take place? It follows from Hayden's statements at a press conference yesterday that during his talks with the Japanese leaders he had warned them against the dramatic escalation of Japanese military spending and changes in the structure of the Japanese armed forces, in particular, by re-orienting them to the tasks of ensuring security in the region.

The Australian minister also warned his partners against making attempts to play a military-strategic role in Asia and the Pacific because such attempts would destablize the situation. In so doing, however, he mentioned the concern showed in this context by a number of Southeast Asian countries.

However, interpreted by a spokesman for the Japanese Foreign Ministry (and this interpretation was echoed by the Japanese press), the Australian foreign minister's position at the talks looked entirely different. According to that spokesman, Hayden presumably "appreciated the Japanese military buildup" and "welcomed the extension of Japanese aid to Pakistan, Thailand, and other strategically sensitive regions". Naturally that, having heard such an arbitrary interpretation of his statements, the Australian foreign minister promptly debunked them, characterising as absolutely false the statements imputed to him. He reiterated his position, described above, in an interview published by the newspaper MAINICHI today. According to press reports, Hayden also criticised the Nakasone cabinet's policy of inciting confrontation between the ASEAN countries and the Indochinese states. He declined the proposal to exert "joint pressure" on Vietnam, criticised Western countries and Japan for their assistance to the Pol Pot men, trying to disrupt normalization in Kampuchea, and spoke in favour of the political settlement of the problems in that part of Asia.

As a result, the Japanese officials had to extricate themselves from this situation -- and they did that rather awkwardly -- to lessen the impact of the mishap caused by Tokyo's irresistable desire to exploit the visit of a representative of a U.S. ally, Australia, to justify their own policy of following meekly Washington's lead. Tokyo, despite the protests of the Japanese public, as everyone knows, is meeting Washington's demand for the escalation of war preparations and for Japan's participation in U.S. global strategy. They unconditionally accepted Washington's request for participation in the Reagan administration's "crusade against communism" and for substantial increases in aid to the regions viewed by the United States as "strategically sensitive". This aid is already being rendered by the Japanese Government to a number of "friendly (to the USA) authoritarian regimes," as Washington puts it. However, if Tokyo is prepared unconditionally to subscribe to this policy of the Washington administration, Canberra apparently prefers to distance itself from it, a fact which Tokyo has failed to reckon with.

KADAR-LED HUNGARIAN DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

PM271000 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 83 First Edition pp 1, 4

[TASS report: "Visit Over"]

[Text] Kiev, 23 Jul -- The Hungarian party and government delegation headed by J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, left Kiev for home today. It had been making an official friendly visit to the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

J. Kadar and the delegation members were given a warm send-off at the airport by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.F. Vatchenko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers; and other officials. Among those seeing the delegation off was S. Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR.

Representatives of Kiev's working people wished the fraternal country's emissaries bon voyage.

A meeting was held between V.V. Shcherbitskiy, first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, in Kiev on 22 July. During the talks stress was laid on the great significance of the talks held in Moscow between Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other Soviet leaders and the Hungarian party and government delegation. The results of the talks attest to the two sides' firm resolve to consistently deepen cooperation in the political, economic, ideological, and other spheres. The importance of the new agreements on broadening economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, exchanging experience between party and state organs, public organizations, and labor collectives, and intensifying cooperation in the idoelogical sphere was noted.

It was stressed that in the present tense international situation it is important to further strengthen the Warsaw Pact states' unity and to step up the actions of all peace-loving forces in the interests of averting the threat of nuclear war.

V.V. Shcherbitsky described the main avenues of Ukrainian party organizations' activity in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums and implementing the program for the republic's socioeconomic development in the 11th 5-year Plan and the Ukrainian SSR's participation in Soviet-Hungarian economic, scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation.

J. Kadar reported on the results of the fulfillment of the 12th MSZMP Congress decisions and on the immediate tasks of socialist building. He rated highly the Ukrainian SSR's contribution to Soviet-Hungarian cooperation.

Participating in the talk were K.V. Rusakov, Ukrainian SSR party and Soviet leaders, and others. The talks were held in an atmosphere of cordiality and fraternal friendship.

The workers of the V.I. Lenin Elektronmash Production Association greeted delegation members G. Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and other Hungarian party and state figures as their very close friends.

The guests visited a workshop. A meeting was then held with the party economic aktiv and workers of the association.

Our delegation's visit is coming to an end, said G. Lazar, who was warmly greeted by those present. From our first few steps on Soviet soil and wherever we have been, including this cordial meeting, we have felt the warm hospitality and atmosphere of friendship which characterize the fraternal relations between our parties, governments, and peoples. We in Hungary are well aware and sincerely respect the Ukrainian people's tremendous achievements in economic, scientific, and cultural development and in raising living standards. We were glad to hear that the Ukrainian SSR national economy is making a worthy contribution to fulfilling the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The speaker described the Hungarian people's achievements in fulfilling the 12th MSZMP Congress decisions. The peoples of the world are aware, the Hungarian Council of Ministers chairman noted, that as long as the Soviet Union has existed it has always played a decisive role in the struggle for peace. That is why all progressive mankind welcomes and supports the USSR's efforts and its initiatives in curbing the instigators of a new war. As for Hungary, the cornerstone of its foreign policy has been and remains friendship with the USSR and all the Warsaw Pact countries, together with whom it will continue to wage a tireless struggle for an end to the arms race and for peace and detente.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the republic's Council of Ministers gave a dinner in honor of the Hungarian party and government delegation. During the dinner V.V. Shcherbitskiy and J. Kadar exchanged friendly toasts.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL NOTES SOVIET-HUNGARIAN TIES

PM271210 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jul 83 Moring Edition p 1

[Editorial: "In the Interests of Socialism and Peace"]

[Text] The calendar of political ties among the socialist community countries is rich and packed with events. A great response was elicited in the world by the joint statement adopted by seven socialist countries in Moscow at the end of last month, which once again put forward a range of proposals aimed at diverting the nuclear threat from Europe and the world and turning the European Continent into a continent of peaceful cooperation. Freeze, then reduction, then total liquidation of nuclear weapons. This is the logical path proposed by the socialist countries, which infringes upon no one's legitimate interests. They declare over and over again that it is not the deepening of confrontation or an increase in the number of missiles in Europe or anywhere else that leads to progress at the talks, but the desire to find mutually acceptable solutions. The need for just such an approach is evidenced by the reassuring news from Madrid. The successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting, for which the socialist countries have done a lot of work, will promote the continuation of the all-European progress begun in Helsinki, and will open up the way to convening a conference on confidence building measures, security, and disarmament in Europe.

To uphold detente and peace and prevent nuclear maniacs from burning down our common European home, which has been built up through the labors of many generations -- this determination of the socialist countries also resounded during the visit which the Hungarian party and government delegation headed by Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, has just concluded to the Soviet Union. It was once again firmly confirmed that if the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in West Europe goes ahead, the Warsaw Pact states will take effective countermeasures and will in no circumstances permit military superiority over themselves.

To imperialism's attempts to take over the historical initiative, organize a "crusade," as Washington puts it, against communism, and undermine the socialist community's unity and might, the fraternal countries respond by further deepening cooperation and cohesion. The socialist countries are thereby augmenting many times over the force of their beneficial influence on the course of world events, and this is of benefit to everyone.

Cooperation, cohesion -- this is a subject of constant concern to the CPSU and the fraternal communist and workers parties. Mutual ties have embraced literally all spheres of life in the socialist world. But today, when under the conditions of the unprecedentedly exacerbated struggle between the two world social systems it is necessary to resolve new large-scale tasks of building and improving developed socialism, what has been achieved is no longer sufficient. As was pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, life demands not simply the broadening of cooperation among the socialist community countries, but also the enhancement of its quality and efficiency.

Precisely these questions were at the center of attention at the Soviet-Hungarian talks in Moscow. It was emphasized that our parties' close cooperation, which is characterized by mutual trust and unity of views on all the most important current issues, is the determining factor in Soviet-Hungarian relations. During the Moscow talks new accords were reached on further developing ties; on the exchange of experience between party and state organs, public organizations, and labor collectives on strengthening cooperation in the sphere of ideology; and on improving econmic, scientific, and technical cooperation.

Special significance is attached to deepening socialist economic integration with regard to the highest world achievements of science and technology. This will be promoted on the scale of CEMA by the upcoming economic summit conference, while much is already being done at the bilateral level.

The visit of the important Hungarian guests made it possible to examine fundamental questions of the development of our economic ties, including during the next 5-year plan and the longer term. In mutual commodity turnover, which has already approached closed to R8 billion, there will be an increase in the share of specialized and collaborative output, which now stands at more than 30 percent. The long-term program of production specialization and collaboration between the Soviet Union and Hungary will be supplemented and extended to 1995. It is proposed to draw up long-term agreements on cooperation in spheres of the agro-industrial complex, microelectronics, robot engineering, and consumer goods production. Specific business agreements were concluded during the visit and previous ones were renewed.

...the "alumina-aluminum" agreement, which is very important to Hungary and was, in its time, one of the CEMA countries' first integration agreements, has now been in effect between our countries for 20 years. Now a protocol has been signed to extend it. Despite the tight energy balance, the Soviet Union will continue to smelt aluminum for Hungary in electric furnaces using alumina supplied by Hungary. It is thereby freed for several more years from making big capital investments in creating new production capacities.

Another document signed during the visit attests to the way in which Soviet-Hungarian cooperation is helping to realize the USSR Food Program. It is known that industrial systems for the production of many kinds of agricultural produce have been developed and introduced in Hungary, which holds first place among the CEMA countries in terms of per capita production of agricultural output. Hungarian industrial technology for the production of corn grain, which has proved itself excellently in Moldavia's fields, will now be used under the conditions of other regions of the USSR.

Close attention to each other's experience in things large and small, and its careful study, evaluation, and practical utilization in conformity with the country's conditions are a characteristic feature of fraternal relations. The Soviet people were pleased to hear in Comrade Kadar's speech that Hungarian communists "have always clearly seen the special significance of the rich experience accumulated in the struggle for socialism and in the building of a developed socialist society by the party of Lenin, the CPSU." The treasure chest of international experience of building the new society is our common property, and we must all take care of and augment this treasure chest and make skillful use of it.

The guests' meetings with labor collectives in Moscow and Kiev and the ceremony of the presentation of the highest Soviet award -- the Order of Lenin -- to the first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee were a moving demonstration of Soviet-Hungarian friendship. "Our relations are truly fraternal in nature. It is to the great credit of our dear friend Comrade Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, that they are like this. We are sure that these relations and the close cooperation between our parties will continue to develop for the good of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples, in the interests of socialism and peace." These words of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, summing up the chief result of the visit, expressed the unanimous opinion of all Soviet people.

RYZHKOV RECEIVES POPIT-LED LCY DELEGATION

LD251526 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1155 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow, 25 Jul (TANJUG) -- N. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today held talks with an LCY Central Committee group headed by France Popit, member of the LCY Central Committee and member of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee Presidium. Ryzhkov briefed the visitors on the decisions of the most recent June CPSU Central Committee plenum, on the Soviet law on work collectives, and on some other questions connected with the development of the Soviet economic system. Popit told Ryzhkov about LCY activities in settling topical questions concerning social and economic development in Yugoslavia.

The LCY CentralCommittee study group, which is visiting the Soviet Union within the framework of a program of cooperation between the two parties, also held talks in the USSR State Planning Committee, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social problems, and the USSR Ministry of Finance. It also visited the Lithuanian SSR, where it had working and comradely contacts in the Lithuanian CP Central Committee.

CPSU SECRETARY RUSAKOV RECEIVES POLISH ENVOY

PM271721 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 83 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Conversation at CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] On 27 July CPSU Central Committee Secretary K.V. Rusakov received Polish Ambassador to the Soviet Union S. Kociolek and had a warm, friendly conversation with him.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS POLISH ANNIVERSARY

PM271155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jul 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Portentous Date"]

[Text] Together with the fraternal Polish people, Soviet people are widely celebrating Poland's National Day -- the 39th anniversary of Poland's rebirth.

A ceremonial meeting of representatives of Moscow's working people was devoted to this portentous date 21 July.

The keynote speaker -- USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut G.T. Beregovoy, chairman of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society Central Board -- wished Polish Communists and the entire Polish people success in their creative labor in the name of socialist Poland's prosperity and in the name of peace and socialism. The two countries' cooperation, the speaker pointed out, and the Marxist-Leninist unity of the CPSU and the PZPR have stood the test of time, and no one can hinder their further development.

S. Bejger, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of Gdansk Voivodship PZPR Committee, and leader of the delegation of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society Main Board, expressed feelings of sincere friendship and fraternity toward the Soviet people. People's Poland, which is linked with the Soviet Union by lasting friendship and all-round cooperation, will continue to develop, strengthen, and enrich bilateral relations, he declared.

Participating in the meeting were B. Ye. Sarkisov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I. I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations; and military chiefs. S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR, and a delegation of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society Main Board were present.

USSR'S BAYBAKOV MEETS WITH POLISH AMBASSADOR

LD252143 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Text] Nikolay Baybakov, Soviet deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Council of Ministers, met today with Stanislaw Kociolek, ambassador of Poland to the Soviet Union. Current issues connected with the implementation of the Polish-Soviet trade agreements, and further development of cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union were the subject of the talks.

ISRAEL GAINS 'FULL' U.S. SUPPORT ON LEBANON

LD271842 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] Washington July 27 TASS -- Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir and Defence Minister Arens, paying a visit to the United States, have today held another series of talks with Secretary of State Shultz and other high-ranking officials of the Washington Administration.

There have been no official communiques on the talks. Well-informed observers believe, however, that the "strategic allies" tried further to concert their positions of Lebanon. In fact, Tel Aviv's emissaries have already secured the primary goal of their visit: According to press reports, Washington has backed out of its public declarations and instead fully supported Israel's recent decision to redeploy its occupation force in Lebanon.

The newspaper WASHINGTON POST, quoting diplomatic sources, writes today that the Reagan administration no longer intends to insist on postponing the redeployment, while President Reagan tried at his press conference yesterday to present that redeployment as the first step in the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

Observers believe, however, that this manoeuvre is nothing short of the beginning of active preparations for sustained occupation and subsequent annexation by Israel of south Lebanon. At the same time redeployment clears the way for a permanent U.S. military presence in Lebanon. The positions left by the Israelis will come under the control of the multinational force, its backbone being American Marines.

PLO INTERNECINE FACTIONALISM SERVES U.S., ISRAEL

PM271436 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 28, Jul 83 pp 14-15

[A. Stepanov article: "To Safeguard Palestinian Unity"]

[Text] In recent weeks sharp differences have arisen within the ranks of the Fatah organization, the largest contingent of the Palestine Resistance Movement. Colonel Abu Musa's opposition faction presented a number of demands to Yasir 'Arafat, who is simultaneously the Fatah leader and the PLO Executive Chairman, and to some other Fatah top people. These demands include the establishment of "collective leadership," and the revision of some army appointments as well as the tactics of the Palestine Resistance Movement.

The differences developed into armed clashes between the Palestinian formations in the al-Biqa' Valley in Lebanon. The upper part of the valley is controlled by Syrian troops and Palestinian formations, while the southern is occupied by the Israeli aggressors.

In this connection the bourgeois press in the West, and particularly in the United States, has stepped up its attempts to discredit the Palestine Resistance Movement and its acknowledged leadership, and to plant the seeds of doubt as regards the policies of its allies, especially Syria. Moreover, the differences themselves are presented as a success for Reagan's "peace plan" for the Middle East, though that plan was firmly rejected by the 16th Session of the Palestine National Council held last spring in Algiers.

Israeli foreign minister Yitzhak Shamir said that any split and any troubles in the PLO are good for Israel and that the recent clashes accelerate the process of disintegration allegedly going on in it following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the departure of the Palestinian fighters from Beirut.

The conflict in the Fatah has naturally given rise to deep concern among all Arab patriots. The Algerian press, among other things, points to the need for urgent action on the part of the Arab nations to restore unity in the PLO. The aggravation of discord among the Palestinians plays into the hands of Israel and its overseas patrons, the Algerian ASH-SHA'B points out. Ar-Riyadh radio comments that the differences among the Palestinians serve only the interests of the Israeli enemy.

Refuting the reports of Western news agencies that misrepresent the relations between Syria and the Palestinians, Fatah spokesman in Syria Sa'ad ad-Din Ghandour said that all Fatah and PLO representative offices in that country are open and continue to function normally without any obstacles whatsoever. He emphasized that the Palestinians and all Arabs are continuing their efforts to resolve the crisis in the Fatah and strengthen relations between the Palestinian revolution and Syria. For instance, during the meeting between Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and General Secretary of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine George Habash the importance of preserving unity in the PLO as well as Syria's support of the Palestinian just cause was emphasized.

In the North and Northeast of Lebanon, where the Palestinian refugees live, demonstrations in support of preserving unity in the PLO are taking place. In Ba'labakk, seven Palestinian organizations condemned the clashes between the Palestinians and the attempts to strike a blow at the Palestinian revolution. They met after the ceasefire agreement which provides that the units of each organization withdraw to their own positions.

As a response to the attempts to split the PLO ranks was the decision to establish a single military and political leadership of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine led by Nayif Hawatimah and of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine led by George Habash. In a joint statement both leaders stressed that unity among all contingents of the Palestinian revolution is the only guarantee of a successful struggle for the fulfilment of the Palestinians' legitimate rights, including the right to establish an independent state of their own.

On June 30, a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization took place in Tunis. The Executive Committee called on all contingents of the Palestinian revolution to put an end to the differences and to abide by the principle of dialogue in discussing all problems. It also appealed to all Palestinian patriots to "come out against the defeatist decisions." With a view to settling the differences and preserving unity, the Executive Committee set up an ad hoc committee which is to make contact with Syria with the object of resolving outstanding issues.

Representatives of the Committee have arrived in Damascus where they began talks with the Fyrian leaders and different PLO organizations.

The friends of the Palestinians and other Arab peoples hope that through the joint efforts of the Arab patriots the present conflict will be overcome.

TUDEH SPOKESMAN ON ARRESTS, UPCOMING CONGRESS

PM271048 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "The Situation in Iran"]

[Text] Rome, 26 Jul -- Speaking at a press conference held here, (Amid), a spokesman for the People's Party of Iran (Tudeh), described the situation in Iran and the fate of the party's leaders.

Tudeh, he stated, has always given full support to the Iranian revolution and struggled for democracy and against right-wing forces. Since the beginning of February this year, party members have been subjected to "barbaric and inhuman persecution."

Nureddin Kianuri, first secretary of the Tudeh Party Central Committee, and other arrested Tudeh leaders and activists, (Amid) said, have for 3 months been subjected to torture in the prisons, with the use of the most refined means placed at the disposal of the Iranian security organs by the U.S. CIA and the Israeli intelligence service Mossad. Under the influence of psychotropic drugs, he went on, the party leaders have made "confessions" devoid of all meaning.

A week after the arrest of our comrades, the Tudeh spokesman noted, our party and also the Feda'yan-e Khalq (Majority) organization, with which we maintain political and ideological contacts, went underground. We have rich, long experience of underground work. The Iranian press is lying when it reports the complete defeat of the Tudeh Party. Despite the arrest of thousands of our comrades, the party continues its activity. The next Tudeh Party Central Committee plenum will soon be held, (Amid) announced, and its results will be conveyed to press organs.

NATURE OF KUWAITI-SOVIET RELATIONS STRESSED

LD272149 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 27 Jul 83

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program written by Sorgey Krylov]

[Excerpts] A large delegation from the Kuwaiti National Assembly, led by its speaker Muhammad Yusuf al-Adasani, is now on a visit to the Soviet Union. In addition to Moscow the Kuwaiti parliamentarieans will visit Soviet Uzbekistan and will acquaint themselves with life in this Soviet Republic situated in Central Asia and will also visit Samarkand and Bukhara, which are two world strongholds of Islamic civilization.

The visit of the Kuwaiti parliamentarians is a further important step on the road to strengthening understanding and friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Kuwait, these relations which are based -- as mentioned frequently in Soviet-Kuwaiti joint documents -- on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual respect and non-interference in internal affairs. The relations show how important and useful they are between states of different social systems, quoting for instance from the Soviet-Kuwaiti joint communique on the outcome of the visit paid to the Soviet Union by Ash-Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as Sabah, the Kuwait Foreign minister. Many examples could be cited confirming such a statement.

The Soviet Union is not seeking any special advantages or concessions from the expansion of its relations with Kuwait, as is the case with the other Arab and non-Arab countries. It is prepared to participate in achieving economic, social and cultural progress for every country which adopts the same stance in international relations as the Soviet Union.

SOLOMENTSEV-LED DELEGATION VISITS CUBA

Departs Moscow

PM271508 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS Report: "Departure of Delegation"]

[Text] A Soviet party-government delegation led by Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee's Party Control Committee, left Moscow today for Havana at the invitation of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba for the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the storming of the Moncada Barracks. The delegation includes Comrade Konotop, member of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, first secretary of the Moscow Obkom; and Comrade Katushev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, and USSR ambassador to the Republic of Cuba.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by Comrade Vorotnikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; V.M. Borisenkov and O.V. Rakhamanin, members of the CPSU Central Committee; B.Ye. Panyukov, first deputy minister of civil aviation; and other officials. Among those seeing the delegation off was L.F.V. Vasquez, Cuban charge d'affaires in the USSR.

Arrives in Cuba

LD241331 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0719 GMT 24 Jul 83

[Text] Havana, 24 Jul (TASS) -- A party and state delegation, headed by M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, has arrived here at the invitation of the PCC Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic. The delegation, which is composed of V.I. Konotop, member of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, first secretary of the Moscow Obkom of the CPSU, and K.F. Katushev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR ambassador in the Republic of Cuba, will take part in ceremonies devoted to the revolution festival of the Cuban people -- the 30th anniversary of the storming of the Moncada Barracks.

At the Jose Marti Airport the guests were warmly greeted by Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the Politburo of the PCC Central Committee, first secretary of the Executive Bureau of the PCC in the province of the City of Havana; Luis Alvarez de la Nuez, member of the PCC Central Committee, first secretary of the Executive Bureau of the PCC in the Province of Havana; and other officials. Pioneers gave bouquets of flowers to the members of the delegation.

Tours Santiago de Cuba, Moncada

LD262246 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 26 Jul 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Santiago de Cuba -- The Soviet party and state delegation headed by Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the Politburo and chairman of the Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee, which is on a visit here to participate in the festivities marking the republic's national holiday, familiarized itself with the town and its outskirts, historical and revolutionary monuments.

It has visited the estate where young revolutionaries led by Fidel Castro prepared for an armed uprising against the Batista tyranny. They also visited the Moncada Barracks, now a museum. The Soviet delegation met with representatives of the public of Santiago de Cuba and took part in the cultural program devoted to the festivities.

Attends Cuban Festivities

LD271648 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 27 Jul 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpt] A mass meeting has been held in Santiago de Cuba on the occasion of National Uprising Day, the 30th anniversary of the storming of the Moncado Barracks. Numerous foreign guests are taking part in the festivities. The Soviet party and state delegation is led by Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee.

Meets With Nicaragua's Ruiz

LD280521 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0325 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Santiago de Cuba, 28 Jul (TASS) -- There has been a meeting here between M.S. Solomentsev, head of the Soviet party and state delegation to the celebrations of Cuban National Uprising Day, the 30th anniversary of the heroic storming of the Moncada Barracks, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, and Henry Ruiz, member of the National leadership of the Sandinista Front of National Liberation and minister of planning of Nicaragua.

During the conversation matters of mutual interest were discussed. The meeting took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

ROMANOV, RYZHKOV ATTEND CUBAN ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD251448 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 25 TASS -- A meeting of representatives of the Moscow public was devoted to Cuba's national holiday -- the 30th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada Barracks. The meeting was held today at the Central Club of the Soviet Army. It was attended by Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Grigoriy Romanov, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Nikolay Ryzhkov, and other officials. The speakers noted that under the guidance of the Communist Party the Cuban people had achieved big successes in economic, social, political, and cultural development.

STONE SAYS U.S. FORCES COULD ATTACK NICARAGUA

LD280715 Moscow TASS in English 0639 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] New York July 28 TASS -- The United States is preparing for large-scale aggression against Nicaragua. The UPI agency carried an "urgent" report saying that Richard Stone, the special envoy of President Reagan in Latin America, said at a meeting with pro-American political leaders of El Salvador that the American naval force off the shores of Central America could be fully used for an attack.

Stone left no room for doubt that he was referring to preparing an attack on Nicaragua, and added that a strike group of the United States was proceeding to the region to exert presure on the Sandinista leadership. Moreover, the American envoy said, its mission is to help the Salvadoran Government. These very frank pronouncements of Stone were not made for the press but were confidential. However, as UPI reports, correspondents accidentally heard of them. Two participants in the meeting with Stone confirmed to UPI such content of his statement.

REAGAN, KIRKPATRICK CITED ON CENTRAL AMERICAN AIMS

LD271718 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 27 Jul 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] U.S. President Reagan held a press conference in Washington during which he again claimed U.S. rights to resort at its discretion to military force to solve the problems of Central America in a manner to Washington's liking. Reagan let it be understood absolutely clearly that Washington will continue to count exclusively on the comprehensive support of the most reactionary regimes for the destabilization of governments not to its liking and the increasing of its power in the region.

Kirkpatrick, the main ideologue of Washington's policy in Latin America, openly expressed what the President prefers to hide beneath the pseudonym of the defense of democracy in the Western Hemisphere. She stated that the United States aims to turn back the revolutionary process in Nicaragua and other countries south of the Rio Grande.

President Reagan has issued an order to dispatch two huge warships to the Pacific and Caribbean coasts of the Central American states. U.S. Navy, Air Force and Army maneuvers will be held there for over 6 months. It is intended to prepare for a possible blockade of Nicaragua. The contingent of U.S. military advisers in El Salvador is being more than doubled; the construction of U.S. military bases in Honduras is being launched, and the CIA's covert operations are being expanded. [video shows tanks on the move, landing craft in action, stills of troops with guns at the ready and deplaning, helicopter landings, troops on the march, demonstrations] This policy has greatly worried not only the Latin American countries but also the American public. The specter of new Vietnam is arousing feelings of both terror and protest in the majority of Americans.

REAGAN LATIN AMERICAN POLICY 'STRATEGY OF TENSION'

LD272230 Moscow TASS in English 1652 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 27 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Public opinion polls in the United States show that the overwhelming majority of the population -- six to one -- are against the use of the U.S. Armed Forces in Latin America. There are growing fears in the United States that the White House is pushing the country into another jungle war. The Americans' disapproval of the aggression policy of the Reagan administration in Central America is pervading virtually all the strata of the public, worried by the fact that the United States is heading fast into another military crisis, this time in the Western Hemisphere.

Reagan is criticized in Congress, and also by notable politicians and public figures. The situation in Central America is deteriorating so rapidly that three former state secretaries -- Cyrus Vance, Edmund Muskie, and Dean Rusk -- have decided to make an urgent joint appeal to Congress to put an end to Washington's covert operations in Central America and to ensure a possibility of political settlement through talks.

Many politicians both in the United States and in other countries, far from approving Reagan's Latin American policy of fanning the conflict in Central America, demand an immediate end to Washington's secret war waged by it first and foremost against Nicaragua. It is an open secret that Reagan has set out to overthrow by means of armed force the legitimate Government of Nicaragua. It is this goal that is pursued by the pointedly provocative tactics of the White House strategists, who have resorted to undisguised "gunboat diplomacy" in Central America.

The advance of the U.S. naval "mobile strike force" is being followed with justified worry, for example, by the Japanese because American warships often call at their ports. Today these are mere "calls," but where is the quarantee that tomorrow these ships will not be deployed to blockade Japanese ports, as they are prepared to do against Nicaragua or in the Persian Gulf? The Reagan administration has opted for a strategy of the dangerous aggravation of tension in Central America. But why does the world have constantly to pay for all this in loss of human life and breakdown of traditional economic and other contacts among states, pay for the imperial ambitions and adventurism driving on the incumbent U.S. Administration? According to the newspaper TOKYO SHIMBUN, a high-ranking U.S. naval commander boasted that the destroyer "New Jersey", with cruise missiles, sent in a task force to the Nicaraguan shores was Washington's "best diplomat." Judging by Washington's actions, this statement reflects the nature of the Reagan team's approach to world affairs and to the destinies of peoples.

REAGAN MESSAGE ON C. AMERICA 'UTMOST HYPOCRISY'

LD272319 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1840 GMT 27 Jul 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] Many reports and reactions which have arrived from overseas today are connected with the events in Central America. The White House and the Pentagon are stepping up their actions there. The helicopter-carrier "Ranger" and seven other U.S. warships are patrolling close to the shores of Central America. The U.S. battleship "New Jersey" is heading there from Thailand. It is accompanied by four warships. Another naval group, headed by the aircraft-carrier "Coral Sea", will be transferred to the Caribbean Sea. Major maneuvers will commence in Central America in August. It is expected that they will last for at least half a year and that up to 5,000 U.S. servicemen will take part in them. Honduras has been drawn into the maneuvers. General Vessey, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has arrived in Honduras in order to discuss the matters involved in the participation of the Honduras military in these provocative, large-scale maneuvers. Those are the latest events.

As we know, the presidents of Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico, and Panama have put forward an initiative for a peaceful settlement of conflicts in Central America. President Reagan has sent an answering message to the heads of these states. In the message and at his press conference in Washington Reagan alleged that he was interested in the earliest possible solution of the problems in Central America on the basis, as he put it, of respect for the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries. Such declarations by the head of the U.S. Administration can only be described as unprecedented hypocrisy. Have the helicopter-carrier "Ranger", the battleship "New Jersey" and the aircraft-carrier "Coral Sea" been sent to the shores of Nicaragua and other Central American countries to respect the principles of non-interference? Is that why the Pentagon is turning Honduras into a bridgehead for its aggression? Is that why the 6-month long Big Pine-2 maneuvers are being held? No. The facts indicate something else. It is not the principles of non-interference but the policy of the big stick and gunboat diplomacy which are typical of the actions of the U.S. Administration. Not good-neighborly relations, but blackmail, pressure, and the use of force.

MISHIN KOMSOMOL CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM ADDRESS

PM201020 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 83 p 2

["Abbreviated account" of report by V.M. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, at the 8 July Komsomol Central Committee Fifth Plenum: "To Educate Young Citizens of the Socialist Society, Active Builders of Communism"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the Eighth USSR Supreme Soviet Session have entered the life of the party and people and of Soviet youth as events of tremendous political importance. The businesslike, constructive decisions of the leading party and state organs have encountered a warm response from Soviet people and profound understanding among the planet's entire progressive public.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum examined urgent questions of ideological and mass political work and convincingly demonstrated the collective wisdom of the party, which is confidently leading the country along the road of communist creation.

Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a big speech at the plenum. It comprehensively revealed the nature of ideological education work under modern conditions and substantiated the tasks of communist building and of the struggle for peace and social progress calculated for the immediate future and the long term.

The chief purport of CPSU activity is concern for the Soviet person, for improving his life, and for his comprehensive development. While positively evaluating the work done to improve the education of Soviet people and youth, the CPSU Central Committee Plenum also noted the shortcomings which exist in this sphere and defined specific ways and means of eliminating them.

The report by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, set the task of raising the standard of ideological activity and making better use of the arsenal of means of enlightenment and education by involving the best trained, competent people capable of skillfully organizing work with different groups of the population.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum guidelines and the propositions and conclusions in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech are of program significance for the Komsomol's present activity. They direct us toward more efficient work and teach us creatively to resolve the tasks of educating youth, to take the special features of the present stage of communist building more fully and profoundly into account, and to surmount shortcomings persistently.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum documents are imbued with innovation, the formulation of large-scale tasks, and an in-depth scientific analysis of the situation in the world. The chief way to resolve them is via man, his knowledge and convictions, and his civic stance.

It is the task of Komsomol organizations to ensure that every young citizen of the country profoundly understands the policy of the party and the Soviet state and knows how to make practical use of his acquired knowledge and to struggle selflessly for our ideals. It is necessary to bring the plenum's ideas promptly and convincingly to the notice of all young men and women and to mobilize them to fulfill the tasks which the party sets.

Komsomol members and Soviet youth perceived with tremendous satisfaction the election of comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

They wholly and fully approve and wholeheartedly support the Leninist domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state aimed at comprehensively improving developed socialism, enhancing the creative activeness and responsibility of all working people, and consistently and steadfastly struggling for peace.

The all-union Komsomol Subbotnik held on the eve of Soviet Youth Day and dedicated to the 80th anniversary of the second party congress was a concrete manifestation of this support and provided new evidence of the loyalty of young men and women to Lenin's behests.

I

The rate of our advance along the path of building the new society, as was pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum, increases "when ideological work becomes more effective and when the masses better understand party policy, perceiving it as their own policy according with the people's vital interests."

The tasks associated with the Lenin Komsomol's involvement in improving developed socialism demand the considerable enhancement of political education activity on the part of all Komsomol detachments. This work must be closely linked with the struggle to fulfill the key economic and social tasks of the 5-year plan.

Labor is a very important means of educating a comprehensively developed individual. But he becomes this only when he enters into the spiritual life of young men and women, helps to develop the best human qualities -- high ideological commitment and culture, collectivism and friendship, courage in surmounting difficulties, and purposefulness -- and awakens the civic sense of the creator of the new.

The majority of our young people work honestly and conscientiously. Approximately 20 million Komsomol members and more than 600,000 Komsomol youth collectives take an active part in realizing the 5-year-plan targets. The patriotic movement, "Shock Labor, Knowledge, Initiative, and Creativity of Young People for the 11th 5-Year Plan!", is developing. The young working people of Moscow, Leningrad, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Azerbaijan, Latvia, Gorkiy, and Tyumen Oblasts, and Krasnoyarsk Kray have marked the third year of the 5-year plan with successes in labor.

The experience of the best Komsomol organizations teaches that success comes where a comprehensive approach to education is ensured, where broad scope for initiative is opened up, and where Komsomol committees actually strive for unity of organizational and ideological education work. And, conversely, education and propaganda divorced from life and from the actual situation in the production collective give rise to passiveness and skepticism in young people.

As the party teaches, words must always be backed up by deeds, and it is important to see the ideological consequences of economic activity.

Guided by the demands of the CPSU Central Committee and the decisions of the Ninth Komsomol Congress, Komsomol organizations are improving socialist competition. It is aimed to a greater extent at end results and it takes more fully into account the special features of various categories of young men and women. At the same time there are still many Komsomol organizations in which competition is oriented primarily toward quantitative indicators.

Individual Komsomol committees get unjustifiably carried away by a mania for initiatives. The desire to make a noise and loudly shout about oneself does not always embellish a Komsomol committee.

Every Komsomol committee must approach every new initiative attentively and exactingly, approve those which really serve the tasks of economic development and of educating the new person, and, conversely, resolutely reject those in which all of the steam, to use an apt popular expression, goes just to produce a whistle. Ringing phrases and empty slogans must not crown out really useful experience.

The Komsomol takes an active part in the movement for a communist attitude toward work, which is celebrating its 25th anniversary. Its value and educational force are incontestable. However, the titles of "shock worker of communist labor" and "collective of communist labor" are far from always conferred on merit.

Komsomol committees must be more principled when it is a question of conferring the high titles of shock worker or collective of communist labor on a young production worker or Komsomol youth collective, and they must see to it that they are conferred on those most worthy.

We are faced with tremendous work, the CPSU Central Committee plenum emphasized, to create the machines, mechanisms, and technology of both today and tomorrow. The Komsomol's ideological education and propaganda activities are called upon to help enhance the role of youth in accelerating scientific and technical progress, improving the quality of output, and making better use of production capacities, raw materials, energy and worktime.

The Communist Party poses in an acute and principled manner questions of economy, thrift, and labor discipline. In the work of Komsomol committees, however, the matter sometimes get no further than general slogans and appeals. What is needed is concrete, painstaking, daily work to bring bottlenecks to light, to introduce waste-free technologies, and to foster thrift and modern economic thinking in young men and women. We request economic leaders and the economic services of enterprises to give Komsomol committees assistance in elaborating methods for keeping Komsomol personal accounts of economies with regard to the enterprises' specific conditions and to make the results of everyone's labor visible to all. This is not only a real production reserve but also an important educational reserve.

The party and state display indefatigable concern for raising the Soviet people's living standards. However, as the CPSU Central Committee plenum emphasized, living standards must not boil down just to growth in the population's income and to consumder goods production. The task is a broader one -- to ensure a sum total of qualitative characteristics of our life worthy of the name of socialist civilization.

Today the Komsomol exercises patronage over 135 all-union Komsomol construction sites and 4,000 republic, kray, and oblast Komsomol construction sites. Since the beginning of this year alone more than 50,000 volunteers have been sent on Komsomol passes to the most important shock construction sites. Greater attention has begun to be devoted to the qualitative composition of shock detachments.

But the successes must not hide the real difficulties and shortcomings. The chief shortcoming is the fact that on many construction sites the Komsomol has still not achieved the creation of stable labor collectives. Practice shows that it is possible to get cadres to stay in regions being newly opened up not simply with high wages but, above all, with favorable conditions for all kinds of human activity. In the process of ideologically ensuring the participation of youth in economic building educational and economic tasks must be combined at all levels -- from Komsomol group to the Komsomol Central Committee.

It is necessary to try to ensure everywhere that, when creating young cities in regions newly being opened up, their specific youth nature is more fully taken into account.

The shortage of hostels and social, cultural, and consumer establishments, combined with shortcomings in the organization of production, are the chief reasons why one young construction worker in every five quits the construction site before having worked even a year.

Komsomol committee are called upon to come out resolutely in defense of the interests and rights of youth and against disorders in production and to help to assert democratic principles in the life of labor collectives. The law on labor collectives opens up new opportunities for this.

We suggest to the AUCCTU and to ministries and departments that they considerably broaden opportunities for the construction of accommodation, houses with personal plots, rest bases, and tourist and health complexes both on cooperative principles and using enterprises' funds. Youth and young families are interested in this above all. The enrichment of the forms of the independent participation of youth in resolving housing and sociocultural questions and the enhancement of the role of Komsomol organizations in this important matter will be our concrete reply to the tasks set in Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's plenum speech.

I would like to speak once again about the team form of labor organization. It must be introduced more actively not only in industry but also in the countryside, and the contribution of youth to realizing the Food Program must be increased. The experience of Kustanay Oblast Komsomol Committee is a good example for Komsomol organizations of the agroindustrial complex.

The harvest campaign is gathering momentum. It is the civic and moral duty of every young working person in the agroindustrial complex to gather quickly and without loss everything that has been growing in the fields, to preserve every kilogram of grain, vegetables, potatoes, and fruit, and promptly to convey the produce of the fields and livestock units to the consumer.

It is in many ways a result of Komsomol shortcomings that a certain section of youth is still characterized by belated civic maturation, dependence, and a reluctance to work where society needs them. The roots of this frequently lie in the fact that children and adolescents have poor knowledge of the value and joy of labor.

Komsomol organizations must improve the work of the pioneer organization, more actively involve children in useful work in school and at home, and improve vocational guidance, the activities of labor associations of senior pupils, and the mentor movement. Special attention should be devoted to strengthening discipline and organization and fostering awareness and also elementary smartness and composure in students of vocational and technical schools.

"A good means of education is to combine instruction with productive labor," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov emphasizes. "It is necessary firmly to pursue a policy of fostering in schoolchildren the habit and love of useful labor. This can be physical or mental labor, but it must be real labor -- productive and necessary to society."

We have good guidelines here -- the experience of training a new worker generation in Leningrad's vocational and technical schools; the successes of labor detachments of senior pupils in the region around Moscow, Ivanovo Oblast, Latvia, and Lithuania; of pupil production teams in Kazakhstan; and of school forestry sections in Bashkiria, Bryansk Oblast, and Krasnoyarsk Kray.

However, the tasks of the labor education of student youth are still being resolved by no means as the times demand. It is necessary to activate work on the unconditional fulfillment of the comprehensive program approved by the 19th Komsomol Congress for training and educating worthy reinforcements for the working class and the Kolkhoz peasantry and to strengthen businesslike contacts with all interested organizations in implementing it.

The Lenin Komsomol has perceived the CPSU Central Committee Politburo decision on preparing a reform of general educational schools and vocational and technical education as evidence of its indefatigable concern for the education of the rising generation. We believe that the acquisition of labor skills and of social training by every student must be catered for in school just as obligatorily as the constant acquisition of deep knowledge of the school subjects.

Soviet society is a society of working people. The sphere of the labor activity of children, adolescents, and youth must be a sphere of special Komsomol influence.

II

Defining the chief tasks of ideological activity under modern conditions, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov emphasized: "A change in the work style of our network of political education and mass political study must play a big role. It is necessary, above all, to put an end to formalism, to the mechanical rote learning (or reading from a sheet) of particular general theses, which is divorced from life."

Komsomol political studies must be aimed at ensuring that every young person understands party policy more profoundly and knows how to use his acquired knowledge in practice. For this it is necessary to take more fully into account the special features of youth collectives and the actual potential of Komsomol organizations. Study programs should be brought closer to the demands of today and the professional interests of different categories of students. It is necessary skillfully to combine lecture-room studies with independent studies and enhance the responsibility of every Komsomol member for studying the works of K. Marx, F. Engels, and V.I. Lenin, and party documents.

The effectiveness of ideological and political educational work is largely determined by the activity of mass news and propaganda media.

It is necessary more boldly to introduce into practice open dialogues with the reader such as "roundtable" discussions, debates, open letter days, and extramural sessions of editorial boards. The fruitfulness of this is confirmed by the KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA Days held successfully in Eikbastuz. Working reports by the Komsomol press to young people should be conducted in every republic, kray, and oblast.

The considerable discrepancy between the size of certain republic, kray, and oblast organizations and the number of subscribers to youth publications may be accounted for not only by the continuing paper shortage and the low quality of printing but also by journalistic incompetence, sometimes poverty of thought and inexpressive language, and the inability to see real problems. Youth mass news and propaganda media are still greatly in debt to the reader, the viewer, and the listener. Newspaper and magazine pages are sometimes toothless, overloaded with boring, verbose articles, and frequently do not contain socially significant and topical youth news. The effectiveness of articles is frequently low. There are few useful and entertaining transmissions for young television viewers and radio listeners.

Under the conditions of the present international situation, when the class enemy is openly stating his intentions to liquidate the socialist system, it is particularly important to counter the anti-Soviet, Anticommunist "psychological war," which has been elevated to the point of hysteria, with assertive counterpropaganda work by Komsomol committees, youth mass news, and propaganda media.

Young people are the chief target of ideological subversion.

Komsomol gorkoms, raykoms, and committees must devote more attention to studying public opinion; more regularly inform Komsomol cadres, lecturers, and political information workers; convincingly propagandize the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state; and very sharply expose imperialism's inhuman essense.

There must be no place in the Komsomol milieu for unscrupulousness or an indifferent attitude toward religion, which ruins human destinies, enfeebles the will, and demoralizes consciousness. It is our task to enlighten, convince, and more actively propagandize scientific materialist views among youth.

Pedagogues have a great role to play in molding the spiritual culture and moral qualities of the young person. The teacher is society's fiduciary and the party's mainstay in education. Every teacher is essentially the first worker on the ideological front whom the future citizen meets, and how he turns out largely depends on this meeting. Komsomol committees are obliged to work more actively with the young pedagogic generation. The opportunities for access to cultural values should be widened for the teacher. The teacher and the vocational and technical schoolmaster must be among the first to see theatrical and movie premiers and have a great opportunity to acquire new issues of artistic literature and phonograph records. The teacher is also called upon to be the first authority because he knows more and is at the center of cultural life. Komsomol Central Committee departments and subdivisions and Komsomol committes should take additional measures jointly with interested organizations to give assistance to pedagogues and always remember that what has been rendered to the teacher will be rewardingly reflected in the children's character.

The ability to be a leader and an educator must distinguish all graduates of Soviet higher schools. Great things are entrusted to students. The student detachments movement serves as an example. But a student who is a master with full rights on a construction site frequently finds himself treated too much like a ward inside the walls of the VUZ or hostel. I believe it is necessary to broaden student self-administration. The time has evidently come when the distribution of hostel places and of grants should be decided within the student group, and it is also necessary to think about a differentiated approach to the size of grants with regard to the material situation and the "coefficient of labor input," as it were, in studies, scientific research, and social work. Students themselves should also be actively involved in determining who among them merits being sent to do the most interesting, responsible, and significant work.

A person, particularly a young person, the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum emphasized, needs an ideal embodying the nobleness of aims in life, ideological conviction, diligence, and courage. Such heroes do not have to be invented, for they are alongside us, and the Komsomol is obliged more actively to help young masters of literature and art to see them, to understand the profoundness of their inner world, and to embody them in their works in a talented way.

In their letters to the Komsomol Central Committee and to youth publications educators of youth rightly point out that the young viewer still absorbs too frequently from our screens alien moral guidelines and principles of life and are beginning to picture capitalism according to its showcase values.

The interest of youth in the culture of different countries and peoples must be satisfied. But it is necessary to acquaint young readers, viewers, and listeners with works which truthfully and convincingly reflect bourgeois reality, and not put empty movies onto the screens, issue recordings of musical groups which are weak ideologically and artistically, or propagandize works that are alien to us. The youth press should also come out more boldly and resolutely in defense of our spiritual values and expose the false idols of bourgeois mass culture.

We believe that it is time, at last, to proceed from protracted debates on the problems of Soviet light entertainment to serious practical action. The Komsomol Central Committee Culture Department should tackle in earnest the quality of musical output for youth in conjunction with cultural organs, trade unions, and creative organizations.

The Lenin Komsomol and creative unions are doing a great deal to develop and shape the civic stance of young literary and art figures. However, we cannot fail to be alarmed at the fact that works are still appearing which either artificially exaggerate shady aspects of our life, overemphasize disorders, and give priority to showing failed destinies and whining personages or put a gloss on reality.

Aesthetic education starts with something simple. Outward appearance, let us say. It is not an indicator of a person's inner culture?

In conjunction with interested ministries the Komsomol Central Committee is currently working to expand the production of commodities for youth and to set up specialized stores, which are called upon to become centers for the study of demand and to propagandize modern directions in youth fashion.

But far from everything in our power is being done. The Komsomol Central Committee Department for Youth of Light Industry and the Maintenance Department and local Komsomol organizations must tackle these problems still more actively, struggle to increase the contribution of youth to the fulfillment of party and government resolutions on increasing consumer goods production, and see in this not just economic but also social and political significance.

Komsomol committees must resolutely improve the quality of preventive work with difficult adolescents and young people who are inclined to break the law and must foster legal culture and respect for Soviet laws and the rules of socialist communication.

The culture of a person of socialist civilization is a multifaceted concept which includes both the spiritual and the physical development of millions. Young men and women must regularly engage in physical culture and sport, know from an early age the rules of hygiene and their own organism, and be able to maintain it in order.

Komsomol committees must be pioneers in disseminating the experience approved by the CPSU Central Committee plenum of setting up rural cultural and sports complexes.

Soviet young people are living, studying, working, and doing military service in a complex international situation. Komsomol members and young men and women cannot unconcernedly observe how American nuclear missiles are being deployed on the threshold of our common socialist home and how, seeking to upset the established military-strategic equilibrium, imperialism is building up its military potential.

Soviet youth unanimously supports the policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, which are doing everything necessary to parry the threat of war and uphold peace and which, at the same time, display constant concern to maintain the country's defense capability at the proper level.

It is the task of Komsomol committees to strengthen the link between Komsomol organizations and Army and Navy units, subunits, and ships and to ensure that educated young men who are morally and physically ready to fulfill military duties, who are able to shoot accurately, and who know hardware and radio art join the combat ranks. The popular and mass nature of military applied forms of sport must not decline.

Komsomol committees are called upon more actively to propagandize military knowledge and our people's combat traditions among youth and make better use of the priceless moral capital of the life experience of war veterans and veterans of the USSR Armed Forces. May every soldier of the homeland be in the reserve only in terms of military record cards, but always be in the forefront of heroic and patriotic education.

It is necessary to improve the organization of the tour of places of revolutionary, combat, and labor glory and the expedition "My Motherland the USSR," to consistently foster in young men and women the high culture of inter-nation communication, to take a concrete part in work on improving study of the Russian language -- the language of brotherhood and friendship -- and to foster internationalist awareness and a sense of pride in the socialist homeland.

Strengthening the country's economic and defense might and struggling for peace, Komsomol members and youth are ready for any trials and well understand their historic responsibility for the destiny of socialism.

III

The successful resolution of the tasks set by the party to intensify the communist education of youth demands the closer unity of the ideological-educational, political, and organizational work of Komsomol committees and the improvement of the style and methods of the activity of all the elements of our league.

Noting the deficiencies which the Komsomol Central Committee and all Komsomol organizations must work earnestly to eliminate first of all, the CPSU Central Committee Plenum pointed out that sometimes Komsomol organizations remain aloof from the urgent problems which really trouble young people and do not manage to react promptly to new trends and fads among young people or impart to them the necessary ideological thrust. Komsomol committees are hampered by overorganization and ostentatious ballyhoo, and they frequently lack the ability to see a thing through to the end and to work with great diligence not only under exceptional conditions but also in a routine, everyday situation.

This applies to the whole range of questions of the ideological, moral, and labor education and class tempering of youth. And I have already spoken of many of them in the report. The chief thing is that all Komsomol workers and activists should act with clear understanding of the fact that the effectiveness of communist education is possible only on a sound organizational basis.

The Lenin Komsomol units unite both 14-year-old adolescents wondering "whom to model their life on" and 28-year-olds who are already educating children. The party's demands and objective reality oblige us to considerably step up individual educational work with every young person and to devote unremitting attention to all social groups and age categories of youth.

Taking the specific conditions of life in each labor and educational collective into account, it is necessary to determine the most important points for Komsomol organizations to apply their energies.

The strength of the Komsomol organization or group lies in political work with people. It must serve to create a healthy, pure ideological and moral atmosphere in every primary organization and everywhere that young people study, work, and rest. We cannot tolerate the fact that on being transferred from one Komsomol organization to another, one production worker in every five who is a Komsomol member is not enrolled on the Komsomol register in good time and temporarily loses touch with the primary organization, with the Komsomol. Komsomol organizations must make a principled assessment of such facts, for Komsomol membership determines a young person's political countenance and moral makeup.

Loss of contact with an organization is most frequently the result of poor work with young men and women joining the Komsomol and of the lack of an individual approach to Komsomol members. But it is particularly intolerable when such a thing happens because of organizational muddle or the irresponsibility of certain Komsomol leaders.

Fulfilling the 19th Komsomol Congress decisions, the Komsomol Central Committee has considerably reduced the volume of information requested from the provinces. However, on many Komsomol committees the paper carousel continues to turn ceaselessly, keeping the Komsomol aktiv busy compiling empty reports.

The standard of ideological education and organizational work with youth depends to a decisive degree on Komsomol cadres and the aktiv, on their political maturity, businesslike efficiency, and ability to lead young people. Many well trained, competent leaders who organically combine learning, ideological conviction, breadth of horizon, simplicity, and modesty work for Komsomol organizations.

Yevgeniy Khabarov, leader of a Komsomol youth team at the Yu.A. Gagarin Aircraft Plant and winner of the Lenin Komsomol prize, is well known in Komsomolsk-na-Amure. An excellent production worker and skilled leader, he performs great social work as a member of the Komsomol Central Committee. At the same time, he does daily concrete work with Komsomol members and young people in his own shop, captivating young men and women with his commitment, purposefulness, and responsible attitude toward work. Yevgeniy also finds time to help a new recruit join the labor collective, to persistently raise and resolve the question of organizing the labor, daily life, and leisure of young people, and simply to have a heart-to-heart talk with those who need support.

At the same time, we must consider the fact that incompetent and sometimes even simply unqualified people are still encountered among the elected Komsomol aktiv. Young people capable of talking openly with youth and who know how to imbue the young with energy and be energized by them in turn must be recommended for elected work.

Guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's instructions, Komsomol Central Committee departments and Komsomol committees must once again carefully analyze the effectiveness and vitality of the forms and methods of ideological education work and their attractiveness and modernity.

While ridding ourselves of ostentation and ballyhoo, at the same time we must not forget that bright festivals and pithy, emotional actions are necessary in the life of young people. This was convincingly shown by the weeks of revolutionary, combat, and labor glory, the recent Komsomol and young Pioneer springtime outings, and the distinctive referendum "I vote for peace!" in which more than 70 million people participated. Mass measures have great educational effect when they are full of high political significance and are emotionally laden but they must, of course, be conducted at the expense of worktime and study time.

I should also like to give some advice on such an important question as holding the Lenin test. The Komsomol Central Committee receives suggestions on the need to make more effective and differentiated use of this comprehensive form of ideological education work. Obviously it makes sense to entrust the Komsomol Central Committee Bureau with examining them attentively and preparing and adopting a corresponding decision.

The Komsomol worker must be a persistent champion of party policy, be distinguished by businesslike efficiency, and constantly be out among young people.

Today I would like to speak once again of the need to foster a correct attitude toward criticism in our cadres and aktiv.

It still frequently happens that individual Komsomol leaders perceive criticism as a personal injury and insult, instead of taking a thoughtful and analytical approach to comradely advice and rolling up their sleeves to tackle the elimination of shortcomings.

The further improvement of the system of training and retraining Komsomol cadres and the aktiv is of great significance. A special place in this is occupied by the Higher Komsomol School under the Komsomol Central Committee and its scientific research center, in whose activity there are still many shortcomings and untapped reserves.

We cannot fail to be troubled by the fact that interest in the in-depth study of youth problems has recently slumped somewhat in leading institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences system and in VUZ departments. The Council of Young Scientists and Specialists and the Komsomol Central Committee Scientific Youth and Student Youth Departments must more persistently strengthen business contacts with scientific centers and social scientists.

The Komsomol is approaching its 65th anniversary. Next year we will celebrate the 60th anniversary of the conferment of the name of V.I. Lenin on the Komsomol. Komsomol committees and youth mass media should improve propaganda of the history and modern activity of the Komsomol and foster in young men and women a sense of pride in belonging to the league of young Leninists and in strengthening and augmenting the glorious Komsomol traditions.

The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum and the decisions of the eighth USSR Supreme Soviet session will occupy a special place in the life of the party and the state. The speech of Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the plenum documents clearly designate guidelines and define ways and methods to enhance the effectiveness of ideological and mass political work. It is our Komsomol duty to study these materials, take the party's mobilizing word into our arsenal in our everyday activity, and bring it to the notice of every Komsomol member and every young person.

In enterprise Komsomol organizations, field camps, student detachments, labor and rest camps for senior pupils, youth hostels, clubs, and palaces of culture it is necessary to hold lectures, talks, and meetings of Komsomol members and young men and women with delegates of party congresses, party and Komsomol veterans, people's deputies, and the country's celebrities. All Komsomol workers and activists must take an active and direct part in propaganda and mass political work to explain the most important party and state documents. Members of the Komsomol Central Committee are called upon to set a personal example here. Komsomol and Young Pioneer newspapers and magazines and television and radio youth editorial desks must take a very active part in this work.

A crucial time is approaching in the life of the Lenin Komsomol -- preparations for reports and elections. At meetings in every primary Komsomol organization it is necessary carefully to analyze the state of, and measures to further intensify, the communist education of youth in light of the party's modern demands.

Our immediate aim is to discuss the tasks stemming from the CPSU Central Committee Plenum decisions in a businesslike, constructive, and principled atmosphere at plenums and aktiv meetings of republic, kray, oblast, city and rayon Komsomol organizations and to tackle their practical realization promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Allow me to assure the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, that, following the party and emulating communists, the 42-million-strong Komsomol and Soviet youth will always be true to Lenin's behests and the ideals of communism!

COMMISSION PLACES BLAME IN VOLGA RIVER ACCIDENT

LD271121 Moscow TASS in English 1106 GMT 27 Jul 83

["On the Accident Suffered by the Passenger Motor-Ship 'Aleksander Suvorov' of the Ministry of the River Fleet of the Russian Federation" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 27 TASS -- As reported earlier, the passenger motorship "Aleksander Suvorov" of the River Shipping Lines suffered an accident on the Volga, near Ulyanovsk, while making a tourist trip from Rostov-on-Don to Moscow.

A governmental commission established that the accident took place because of gross violations by the motorship's command of the rules of service aboard ships of the Ministry of the River Fleet of the Russian Federation and the rules of navigation in inland waters and the lack of appropriate control over the ensurance of the safety of navigation by the leading officials of the ministry and the Volga-Don Shipping Lines. The persons from among the ship's crew directly responsible for the accident have died. Party and disciplinary measures have been taken against a number of leading officials of the ministry and the Volga-Don Shipping Lines. Legal action has been started. Questions have been solved concerning material help to the bereft families.

REPORTS ON ARRESTS OF SOVIET CHRISTIANS DISPUTED

PM260946 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian First Edition for 7 and 9 July carries on page 3 under the rubric: "Exposure" a V. Lyubin report: "The Smart Dealers Will Not Remain Under Cover of Obscurity" in 2 installments of 1,400 and 1,600 words respectively. The author notes: "Not very long ago the BBC reported in one of its broadcasts that 'a number of Orthodox Christians, including the historian Viktor Burdyug, writer Nikolay Blokhin, and poet Sergey Budarov, have been arrested in Moscow. The radio added that "according to some reports those arrested had been engaged primarily in the translation of Western religious and philosophical works, including the writings of Chesterton, the Catholic writer!" SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA notes that a short while later the same radio station broadcast a statement by one Antoniy Zhenevskiy, published in the paper in "slightly abridged" form: "...A group of Orthodox Christians have been arrested in Moscow whose only fault consists in having taken part in the duplication and dissemination of prayer books and religious literature. As we do not consider such activity criminal, but a duty before the church and one's fellow men, we greet God's servants -- Viktor, Sergey, Vladimir, Aleksandr, and Nikolay, and their associates and like-minded persons..." V. Lyubin goes on to note that the selfsame text was later broadcast by a number of Western radio stations which attributed it to RUSSKAYA MYSL, published in Paris and "notorious for its anti-Soviet fabrications." V. Lyubin writes: "We shall not try and guess which of the BBC's reports on the reasons for the arrest of the 'Orthodox Christians' accords with reality, or why the zoo employee Burdyug, for instance, was described as a 'historian' and the parasite on principle, Blokhin, as a ' writer'."

The report goes on to cite at length details of the incriminating evidence against those arrested, and also their admissions of guilt. It states that the Moscow city court collegium for criminal cases at an open sitting examined the case against V. V. Burdyug, N. V. Blokhin, S. A. Budarov, V. A. Budarov, and A. K. Rozanov, and found that "the accused...by prior agreement among themselves...had engaged for mercenary motives and on a considerable scale in a trade which is specifically banned...and had systematically carried on the illegal production and duplication of printed material and the manufacture of considerable quantities of printed matter...and later sold the aforementioned articles for major profits." The report details their sentences as between 3 and 4 years imprisonment with confiscation of property and exaction by the state of the money they made illegally.